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PRISON CONTRACT NOT YET AWARDED

Western Bidders Will Probably Be Given the Work.

ATLANTIANS COME NEAR IT

Chicago Firm Offers To Do the Job for $582,074,

THAT EXCEEDS THE APPROPRIATION

Contract Will Be Formally Awarded Within the Next Two Weeks, and the Work Will Be Completed Within a Year.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 20.—(Special.)—It is expected that the contract for the new prison at Atlanta will be formally let within the next two weeks and that it will go to Griffiths & Wells, of Chicago and St. Louis. If the contract is let to this firm it will mean the establishment of a southern office at Atlanta, these contractons and builders, who constitute one of the largest in the country, having determined to enter actively into the contest for all southern business on a large scale with a southern office at Atlanta. They have, it is understood, been awarded the contract for the new Empire building and the figures given out by the department of justice this morning show that they are the lowest bidders for the prison work.

The department officials gave out today the figures of the different bidders. These show that instead of the Clark bid being the lowest, as seemed to be the case from the first computation, the Griffiths & Wells bid is the most favorable. The total bid of this firm was $582,074. Miles & Bradt, of Atlanta, were next on the list with $588,568; Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta, $589,000; the C. Everett Clark Company, $594,617; Gude & Walker, $599,000; L. L. Leach & Sons, Chicago, $605,989; Northcutt Bros., of Boston, $624,112; Falkenau Construction Company, of Chicago, $650,050; C. W. Gindele, of Chicago, $690,140; W. A. & E. A. Wells, Chicago, $75,000. It was announced that a bid from Nicholas Ittner, of Atlanta, would be on hand, but none was received. The bids were submitted in sections and it was not until today that the results of the contest were announced by Attorney General Griggs.

Steel Cells Are Not Included.

Unless something unforeseen happens the contract will go to the lowest bidder as shown by these figures. It is probable that one feature of the construction—that of steel cell rooms—will be retained by the department to be contracted for with the cell manufacturers direct, as the department officials believe the best results can be obtained at the lowest cost in that way, but outside of that item, which will amount to about $100,000, all the work will go to Griffiths & Wells.

The reason the contract cannot be let now is that all of these bids are in excess of the specific sum named in the bill authorizing the construction of the prison.

The bill says that the prison must be completed within a cost of $500,000 and the bid is more than $80,000 above that figure. But it is not thought this will cause more than a slight temporary delay. There have already been made outside of this $500,000 two appropriations which Colonel Livingston expects to be able to have diverted to this specific use and which will run the total amount available up to $615,000. Under the general prison act there is an appropriation of $100,000 for a workshop for each of these federal prisons and in another bill there was appropriated $15,000 for preliminary work. Colonel Livingston and Attorney General Griggs expect to be able to have these two sums formally diverted from their present status and added to the main appropriation. As soon as the colonel returns from Atlanta he will go to work on this matter and it is believed it will not be more than two weeks at the outside before the contract is let. Under the provisions of the bids the contractor must agree to finish the building within one year from the time he gets the contract.

Architect Is Well Pleased.

The architect of the building Mr. Eames, of Eames & Young, of St. Louis, regards the figures as very favorable.

"There was less difference between the bids than is usual on work of this kind," said he, "I feel sure from what I know of the successful bidders that they will prove in every way equal to the task, and when they have completed their work Atlanta will have a prison building of which everybody will feel proud. Not that it will be a beautiful building or anything of the sort as completed under the department specifications of the present contract, for that is not the aim. The bill passed by congress provides for a complete prison within the $500,000 limit and that will be furnished by the present contract; but it is the desire of those responsible for this legislation that this work will be supplemented by additional appropriations under which a large front building in addition to these wings can be built.

That will be a handsome structure of Georgia marble or Georgia granite, and will completely hide from view those buildings covered by the present contract, which are in reality wings of the prison as it will be when finally completed.

"These will, however, be completed in themselves. Indeed I do not think it exaggeration to say that so far as they go they will constitute the most perfect building of its kind in the world. Substantiality, completeness in every detail has been the aim of the architects in drawing and making the specifications."

W. H. Harrison, of Atlanta, is here. He is a candidate for the position of superintendent of the prison building while it is being constructed. He and Architect Dinwiddie seem to be the most active candidates for the appointment to this position.

May Pass House This Session.

The passage by the senate of the bill appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the public building at Atlanta carries this legislation up to the house of representatives. Senator Clay had the bill reported upon and passed, after consultation with Colonel Livingston, it being the idea of both of them that the chances of the bill were facilitated by favorable action by the senate. To this end Senators Bacon and Clay have been working steadily. The house committee has already received the estimates of the treasury department which places the cost of the proposed improvement considerably above the $500,000 mark named in the bill, but it is deemed best to put the bill through in the shape in which it was introduced rather than to change the figures at this time. It is believed that the department estimates are somewhat too high; but if this is not true the additional expense can be met in later appropriations. The bill in its present shape will have a better chance of going through the house at this session than it would as originally introduced with an appropriation of $1,000,000 for a new building on some other site. Chairman Mercer, who is at the head of the house committee, does not give much encouragement to the many applicants for legislation on this line, but Colonel Livingston has strong hopes that he will be able to put through the bill at this session.

JOHNSTON'S PAPER UNDER BAN

Senatorial Aspirant in Alabama Has His Troubles.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.) The Daily Democrat, a new afternoon paper issued in the interest of Governor Johnston's senatorial candidacy and published in the office of A. J. O'Keefe & Co., has been put under the ban by the Birmingham Typographical Union. The new paper carried the label of the Knights of Labor, which organization is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as is the printers' union. The Knights of Labor are, therefore, inimicable to the printers' union, hence the action of the local Typographical Union in condemning the publication as unfair and warning all members of the Typographical Union against it. This is the second Johnston campaign paper circulated here which has called forth the condemnation of union labor, the first being The Plain Dealer, a weekly printed in Atlanta, it is alleged, in a non-union office. It is expected that the trouble which union labor is having with Governor Johnston's newspapers will cut quite a figure as an issue against him in the campaign in this section, where organized labor is so strong.

SHOT HER BECAUSE HE LOVED.

Jury Returns a Verdict in the Caldwell Case in New York.

New York, March 20.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Mattie Hayes, wife of Dr. Ephriam H. Hayes, a dentist with an office in the Hotel Endicott, where he lived, and of Dr. Franklin L. Caldwell, a dentist employed by Dr. Hayes, both of whom were found dead in Mrs. Hayes's room on the night of February 20th, was held today. Dr. B. M. Caldwell, father of the dead man, declared that his son had told him that he was in love with Mrs. Hayes. On the day before the shooting he said that he and his son lunched together.

"I want to tell you something important," the younger Dr. Caldwell told his father. "I am infatuated with Mrs. Hayes. I will have to get away from her to some place where I can't see her. I want to go to Mrs. Hayes and tell her about it and she will forget all about me."

"He left me," continued the father, "and I saw him and Mrs. Hayes talking together. She shook her head and cried. When he came back to me he was all broke up. He told me it was all over and he explained everything. At his suggestion I went and spoke to Mrs. Hayes and told her the separation would be best for all. She told me she did not want to leave Frank and she never would forget him."

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Hayes died from a bullet wound at the hands of Frank Caldwell and that Dr. Caldwell died from wounds inflicted by his own hands.

DEMOCRATS PLEASED WITH THAT NEBRASKA PLATFORM

Washington, March 20—(Special.)—The platform adopted by the democrats of Nebraska was much discussed in Washington today because of its presumed bearing upon the national platform. The fact that Mr. Bryan in some degree outlined this utterance of the democrats of his own state was sufficient cause for its being much talked about.

The principal criticisms made against it were by the republicans and those democrats who have not yet become reconciled to the Chicago platform, and there was an effort in those sources of political wisdom to pronounce the utterances as too extreme in some respects.

Democratic leaders generally, however, were well satisfied. The only features which any of them would, according to their talk, have changed were those having a local and not a general bearing—the clause relating to the initiative and referendum particularly. It is pointed out in the first place, that there could be no national application of that principle and that such a declaration could not find its way legitimately into a national platform, though the principle of letting the people have the largest possible part in the affairs of government is distinctly democratic. Democrats generally do not, however, like the use of the expression for the reason that it has been appropriated by the populists. There is a disposition also to feel that the Nebraska platform does not go far enough in emphasizing the fact that the traditional policy of the democratic party has been for legitimate expansion.

Despite these minor criticisms, democrats generally commend the Nebraska platform as being a good statement of democratic principles.

They do not attach very great importance to it, however, for the reason that it was what they expected and because they are not inclined to think any one state acting in its individual capacity will have more than other states to do with shaping the national platform.

OHL.

ATLANTA PUSHING SUIT AGAINST TRUST

Declaration Filed in the Federal Court at Chattanooga.

GATE CITY'S LOSSES SHOWN

Damages in the Sum of $50,000 Are Asked by Plaintiff.

THAT INCLUDES ATTORNEYS' FEES

Georgia City Alleges That a Combine Put Up Prices on Her.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.)—A declaration was filed today in the case of the city of Atlanta vs. the Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Works and the South Pittsburg Pipe Company in the federal court in this city. This is the suit that was begun some time ago.

The declaration prays for damages in the sum of $45,000 and $5,000 for attorney fees. The total damages asked for, it will be seen, amount to $50,000. The declaration recites that the sum of $45,000 is the penalty provided by the act of congress of July 2, 1890, and is just three times, as provided in the above mentioned act, the amount which the complainant municipality lost by the defendant companies. This suit grows out of the famous pipe trust case instituted in the United States court in this city several years ago, the United States supreme court holding that the consolidated pipe companies were a trust and existed in restraint of trade. The damages claimed by the city of Atlanta are for pipe purchased from the two companies named, which belonged to the alleged trust. The amount, one-third of $45,000, is set forth as the amount of "bonus" charged the city of Atlanta by the two defendant companies in the transaction.

Similar suits have been instituted all over the country, it is understood, against the companies which formerly belonged to the combine and on similar grounds.

IMPORTANT DEPOSITIONS IN.

Judge Cantrill Testifies To Giving Oath to Governor Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., March 20.—The depositions of Clerk of the Court of Appeals Samuel J. Shackelford and Circuit Judge James E. Cantrill bearing on the contest for governor were taken tonight. Mr. Shackelford deposed as to the swearing in of Governor Beckham February 3d, he having administered the oath of office. Judge Cantrill in his deposition says he administered the oath of office to Governor Goebel on February 2d at 3:30 o'clock, or twenty-four hours before Goebel died, and that the latter was then in possession of both physical and mental powers to a surprising degree.

RATS OUTLAWED IN OREGON.

Astoria Council To Give a Bounty for Every Dead Rat.

Astoria, Ore., March 20.—The city council passed an ordinance today providing a bounty of 5 cents a head for all dead rats delivered to the chief of police. The ordinance will remain in force thirty days. This action is taken as a precautionary measure against the possible appearance of a plague in this city, arising from ships coming here from infected ports.

GOLDEN SAYS HE WILL TELL ALL IN TIME

Plucky Young Kentuckian Declares He Is Neither Coward Nor a Liar.

HE IS WITH HIS ATTORNEYS

Sergeant Golden Is at Present at Winchester and Not Under Guard at All.

TESTIFIES THAT NEGRO SHOT GOEBEL

Golden Arrived at Lexington Last Evening, and His Presence in the City Was Not Known Until Some Time Afterwards.

Lexington, Ky., March 20.—Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, the man alleged to have made incriminating statements in the Goebel murder case arrived here in company with his attorney, Smith Hayes, tonight. They came from Winchester.

Their movements have been kept in the dark and their presence was not known until several hours after their arrival. They did not register at the Phoenix hotel, but it is stated Golden went through the rear door of the Phoenix and subsequently to his room in the hotel.

Another story is that they were met by a carriage and driven to the home of a Goebel democrat. As the hotel clerk knew nothing of their arrival efforts to find Golden proved futile.

Many rumors are in circulation. One is that Golden is trying to get away from Goebel influences, but he is closely watched. It is improbable that he has given them the slip.

Another rumor is that he is here for further conference with Goebel attorneys tomorrow.

Will Tell All He Knows.

The stories growing out of the conference between Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, of the Barbourville company of state militia, and the attorneys who are managing the investigation of the assassination of Governor Goebel have caused a sensation throughout the state. Golden will be placed on the stand by the prosecution in the trial of persons already arrested for alleged complicity in the assassination, but information as to the exact nature of the testimony he is expected to give is lacking.

Specials from Winchester say Golden is still at that place in company with his attorney.

"I will do all I can for my friends all the time," Golden is reported as saying, "but I must first be true to myself. When the time comes I will tell all I know. Whatever else may be said about me I do not think I can be accused of being a liar, a coward or a democrat, and I want it distinctly understood that I am not here under guard."

Evidence Against Mulatto.

The story is published that Golden has divulged to the attorneys the name of the man who fired the shots that killed Goebel. The person mentioned is a mulatto who formerly lived at Winchester, was prominent in the French-Eversole feud and is known as a dead shot. This man is now supposed to be in the wilds of one of the mountain counties.

Evidence that he was in Frankfort at the time of the assassination was found among papers taken from W. H. Culton, a clerk in the auditor's office, when the latter was arrested a week or so ago on a warrant charging him with being an accessory to the murder. Among these papers were receipts for board bills amounting to about $300, incurred by eighteen men who were in Frankfort for some time before and at the time Governor Goebel was shot. In one of those receipts the name of the mulatto mentioned is given. The receipt in this case is for money received from John Perkins by Bettina Pittman for the board of three men. Perkins is a porter about the statehouse.

DECISIONS FAVOR BECKHAM.

Judge Field Has Two Important Questions To Decide.

Louisville, Ky., March 20.—Judge Field today sustained the demurrer of counsel for Governor Beckham and granted the motion to strike out certain parts of the amended reply of the republicans in the consolidated contest suits. With this went a judgment signed by Judge Field, in conformity with this decision and the former one, sustaining the first demurrer and motion to strike out.

This judgment is interlocutory, not final, and two questions of fact still remain to be passed upon by Judge Field:

Was or was not Governor Beckham of the requisite constitutional age?

Was or was not Governor Goebel's death before or after the legislature had declared him the legally elected governor of the commonwealth?

When Judge Field passes on these two points the next step will be an appeal by the republicans to the court of appeals. Depositions covering the two points mentioned are now being taken.

The deposition of Dr. J. N. McCormack, of the state board of health, was taken today covering points raised in the pending case before the court of appeals in the contest for the governorship.

Dr. McCormack was in close atendance upon the late Governor Goebel from the time he was shot, on January 31st, until his death, on February 3d. He testified that he was present both times the swearing in of the dying man as governor was gone through. Stories that have been printed in this connection give interest to a statement of Dr. McCormack that he had examined Governor Goebel's wounds and believed the fatal shot came from the front.

ARTILLERY PUNCH MAKES DEWEY SICK

Admiral's Digestion Surrenders to Chicken Salad.

SAVANNAH DOES HER BEST

Hero of Manila Passes Under the Care of Surgeons.

HIS RECOVERY IS PREDICTED

Entertainment at the DeSoto Hotel in Savannah Was Called Off Last Night on Account of the Illness of the Admiral.

Savannah, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The crowds of Savannahians and visitors who gathered at the DeSota hotel tonight were greatly disappointed at not being able to see Admiral Dewey, the programme for the entertainment of the admiral and Mrs. Dewey having been broken for the evening by the illness of the former. A public reception had been arranged for the hours between 9 and 11, and 5,000 persons gathered at the DeSoto hotel to greet the distinguished visitors. But the admiral was too ill to appear and the function had to be reluctantly called off.

The admiral's attack, which is of indigestion, occurred on board the revenue cutter Hamilton, while the party was on a trip down the river and harbor. Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, and Dr. St. J. B. Graham, who were aboard the cutter, administered to the admiral, but his indisposition was so severe that it was deemed best to bring him back to the city on the steam yacht Baracouta, belonging to Mr. Edward Kelly, of New York, which was accompanying the revenue cutter.

Chicken Salad and Punch.

His attack was at first thought to be quite serious and there was some talk of its interfering with his trip to Macon and other southern points, but his physicians at a late hour tonight expressed the opinion that a night's rest would have the desired result in restoring his health.

It is said by some of those who sat near him at the table in the cutter that his attack was due to a combination of chicken salad and "artillery" punch, the latter being a concoction peculiar to Savannah celebrations. However, he drank sparingly of it, taking no more than one small glass. The first feature on the programme tomorrow, a drive around the city, may have to be dispensed with, but it is believed the admiral will find no difficulty in taking part in the review of the troops in the afternoon. The banquet in the evening will be the most trying feature.

At the Savannah Yacht Club, where Mrs. Dewey was entertained, the scene was one suggesting the gayeties of nations. The club was flying the flags of all countries and from the peak overlooking the river old glory streamed. Just as the party drove into the grounds the clouds rolled away and the sun illumined the water and marsh and flooded the noonday with a burnished tide. Within the clubhouse everything was bright and tasty.

Flags and Potted Plants.

The dining room was trimmed in color, and Admiral Dewey's picture at the end of the dining room was in a center of flags flanked with potted plants and flowers. At 1 o'clock luncheon was announced and the ladies sat down to the table. There were sixteen in the party and the short time before luncheon was filled by strolling around the pretty grounds and spacious piazzas of the clubhouse.

Mrs. Dewey was becomingly dressed in a pearl gray broadcloth suit and hat to match of gray velvet and white feathers. Mrs. W. W. Gordon wore a black silk, with a dash of violet velvet, black velvet hat trimmed with violet velvet. During the luncheon the party was entertained by a band of local colored singers with ricefield ballads. This dash of local color and tone from the Georgia coast was much appreciated by the guest. The boys sang with accompaniment of bones and banjo.

Superintendent of Police Screven had instructed his force of detectives to keep constantly on the alert and to arrest all suspicious characters within his bailiwick. Detectives picked up seven young men last night whose manner seemed, to say the least, suspicious. They are still confined at the station house on charges of being suspicious characters. All of the prisoners are white. They have been unable to satisfactorily identify themselves to Major Screven. The city is full of visitors, the hotels being crowded to overflowing, and the police department has determined that none of the sharpers shall get in their work among them if it can be prevented.

All the shipping in the harbor, foreign and domestic, was decorated gayly in honor of Admiral Dewey.

General Nelson A. Miles will arrive tomorrow afternoon, too late to participate in the military review.

IRISH HATRED WILL NOT BE MITIGATED BY ROYAL VISIT

London, March 20.—At a national banquet at the Hotel Cecil, in London, this evening, John Redmond, leader of the nationalist party in the house of commons, who presided, said he regarded the last nine years of public life in Ireland as a hideous nightmare.

"Our reunion is sincere," he continued, "and there is nothing, humanely speaking, which the eighty-six Irish members of parliament cannot obtain from the exigencies of the British parties. It is incredible that British statesmen can be so blind to the teaching of history as to imagine that serious practical grievances can be mitigated by a royal visit to Ireland or by a British celebration of St. Patrick's day."

Mr. Redmond denounced the war as the "most damning of which there is any record in history;" but he evoked tremendous enthusiasm when referring to the gallantry of the Irish soldiers.

Edward Blake, member of parliament for South Longford, who proposed the toast, "Ireland, a Nation," was greeted with hostile cries.

A disturbance ensued and the police were called in to restore order.

Amid the uproar, stewards were sent for to secure quiet. A scrimmage followed, and blows were exchanged. After a sharp tussle quietude was obtained.

Later, while Edward McHugh, member of parliament for South Armagh, was speaking, a small coterie renewed the interruptions, which developed into a free fight. Many ladies were present and became greatly alarmed. Ultimately the police overpowered the disturbers and ejected them.

HERO OF RIOTS SITS OVER A CONVENTION

Republicans of South Carolina Assemble at Columbia.

ALL COLORS IN ATTENDANCE

Course of the Democratic Party Roundly Condemned.

M'KINLEY IS WARMLY INDORSED

Platform Calls for the Suppression of Mob Violence and for Freedom of the World.

Columbia, S. C., March 20.—(Special.)—The state republican convention met at noon today. R. R. Tolbert, the hero of the Phoenix riots, was chairman. He congratulated the party that there were no factions, "lilywhites" and black and tans being united. Tolbert was in harmony with E. Webster, collector of internal revenue.

There was a fight lasting late into the night against the office holders. The only exception was General Robert Smalls, who for a time opposed Webster, but later submitted. It will be near daylight before final action is taken, but the delegates will be E. A. Webster, E. H. Deas, R. R. Tolbert and Robert Smalls. The platform that will be adopted congratulates the American people on this era of prosperity. It indorses the course of the administration "so nobly and wisely seeking to guard the results of the triumphs of the American army and navy, rescuing millions of people from the yoke of Spanish oppression by instituting American authority in our newly acquired territory till the people of these possessions are able to establish and maintain stable governments of their own.

"We still protest against," says the platform, "the suppression of the ballot of the citizens of South Carolina by the criminal nullification of the constitution of the United States. We contend that unjust deprivation of 100,000 citizens of this state of their right of suffrage is a crime against the government, and we call upon congress to enact such laws as will protect the citizens of the United States in their highest rights.

"We condemn the democrats of the states for their ruthless rape of the ballot, by which they accomplish present political ends and warn them that they are planting the seed of sin and crime in the breasts of youth of the state."

Subsidies for American ships are advocated, lynching is deplored, "mob law being degrading and corrupting in its influence on the youth of the state, which, if not abated, will soon be as detrimental to the best interests of the land as the crime which the mob so summarily seeks to revenge."

The convention has no choice for vice president.

DEMOCRATIC EDITOR IS SHOT.

Attempt To Assassinate F. W. Elliott, of Troy, Kas.

Troy, Kas., March 20.—Frank W. Elliott, editor of The Troy Times, a democratic weekly newspaper, was shot by an unknown assailant as he alighted from a Grand Island passenger train here at 11 o'clock tonight. Mr. Elliott had scarcely proceeded a dozen steps on his way from the depot when a man, concealed behind a freight car, commenced firing on him at a range of only eight or ten feet. He was shot in the arm and side and painfully wounded. Mr. Elliott drew his own revolver and fired several shots at his assailant, but could not recognize him in the darkness. The attempted assassination has caused great excitement here. Mr. Elliott's friends insist that the attempted assassination is traceable to the bitter political war that has been waged in this, Doniphan, county for a long time past.

SHOOTS HER RIVAL TO DEATH.

Wife of a Saloon Keeper Slays Female Cashier at Restaurant.

Chicago, March 20.—Miss Annie Strother, cashier in a restaurant at 150 Twenty-second street, was shot and instantly killed early this morning by a well dressed, heavily veiled woman. The strange woman came in the front door and walking to the cashier's desk, fired four shots point blank at Miss Strother and left the place. Three hours after the shooting Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of a saloonkeeper, with whom Miss Strother is said to have associated, was arrested and made a confession, saying she had shot Miss Strother because the latter had taken her husband's love. Mrs. Smith talked freely of the affair and claimed she was justified in killing Miss Strother. Afterwards her confession was written out and Mrs. Smith signed it. With her at the police station are her husband and her six-year-old daughter Elsie. Mrs. Smith is only twenty-three years old.

NEW YORK'S ENORMOUS DEBT.

The Net Bonded Debt Reaches the Hundred Millions.

New York, March 20.—Comptroller Coler made public today a statement of the city debt on February 3d. The total gross funded debt was $354,195,859; the net $258,312,484 and the net bonded debt $258,310,084. There were then besides outstanding bonds of various corporations now wholly or partly included in the city of New York amounting to $4,185,301.

DECLARES SCOTT A SENATOR.

West Virginian Wins by Report of the Committee.

Washington, March 20.—Senator McComas, from the senate committee on privileges and elections, today presented the report of that committee on the matter of protest against the continuance of Hon. N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, in his seat as a senator from that state. The report is concurred in by all the members of the committee except Senator Pettus, and it recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Nathan B. Scott has been duly elected a senator from the state of West Virginia for the term of six years commencing on the 4th of March, 1899, and that he is entitled to a seat in the senate as such."

WAS STRIPPED BY ROBBERS.

Alabamian Is Held Up by Three Masked Men.

Decatur, Ala., March 20.—(Special.)—In West Decatur, at a late hour last night, Jeff Aday, a Louisville and Nashville employee, was returning from his lodge meeting and had reached almost within a block of his gate, when he was stopped by three masked men who demanded his money at the muzzle of a pistol. They went through him, taking his pocket book, containing $25, gold watch and hat, coat, vest and boots, leaving him to get home in his stocking feet. There was a heavy rain falling at the time and no clew to the men's identity was left.

HOWELL ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.) J. C. Howell was elected chairman of the city board of public works, having charge of all the city's streets and sewers.

MACON EAGERLY AWAITS HIM.

Central City Will Entertain Dewey in Royal Style.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—All preparations have been completed for the reception and entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who will reach this city Thursday afternoon. Already the city is profusely

decorated with bunting, and there is every indication that a tremendous crowd will be in the city during Admiral Dewey's stay from all this section of the state. The cadets of the Gordon institute at Barnesville and a battalion of the Second Georgia regiment will act as honorary escort to the party when the school children of the country are reviewed Friday morning.

At the government building there are three old rags, supposed to represent the stars and stripes of the United States of America. When Admiral Dewey comes he will of course be driven by the government building. It will be a shame on the city, the government as well, to have an old rag, the stars and stripes on which are scarcely discernable, flying to the breeze when the commander-in-chief of the American navy visits here. It has been suggested that a new flag be borrowed for the occasion, but as the custodian is out of the city it is not probable that this will be done.

News of the illness of Admiral Dewey in Savannah was received here tonight with great regret. It is hoped that he will be able to fill his engagement in this city.

Augusta Companies at Savannah.

Augusta, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The Clinch Rifles, under Captain Weisiger, thirty-five strong, and the German Guards, under Captain Renkl, with about thirty men, left for Savannah tonight to take part in the Dewey parade. The Clinch wear full uniforms and caps; the Guards wear service uniforms, blue shirts jeans trousers and army hats. Both companies were in the Second Georgia regiment during the Spanish war.

RAMSEY TERRORIZED NORFOLK

Negro Who Commits a Number of Crimes Finally Caught.

Norfolk, Va., March 20.—The indications are that the negro who has broken into several residences, assaulted and robbed helpless women recently, and well-nigh terrorized the town, was shot and killed this morning by Policeman Salyer.

He is Brooks Ramsey, a deck hand on the Chesapeake and Ohio steamer Louise, who about 5 o'clock this morning entered the home of Mrs. Virginia Pruitt, an aged dressmaker, on Charlotte street, and brutally assaulted her with a piece of iron grate.

Shortly after fleeing from the house he was arrested by Officer Caffe, from whom he escaped, to run into the arms of Salyer, who, after a desperate struggle, shot Ramsey to avoid being killed by him. In the hip pocket of the negro, to which he had reached before Salyer shot, was found a 38-caliber revolver

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, who were murderously assaulted in their home the night of March 4th, identified the shoes the negro had on as having been taken from their house. Miss Cotton, who was subsequently assaulted in her home, identified the rings found in the possession of Ramsey's wife, as the same torn from her fingers, and Mrs. Jones, another aged victim, identified him as the man who attacked her. Several overcoats found in his house have been returned to their owners. He is no doubt the man the police have been looking for.

PORTO RICANS FEAR TROUBLE.

Appeals to General Davis for Early Settlement of Issues.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 20.—General Davis is in constant receipt of telegrams from the various towns of the islands begging him to use his influence with the United States congress for a speedy settlement of the question now in controversy.

Demonstrations occurred at many points yesterday similar to the large gathering headed by the San Juan chamber of commerce, which presented the petition to the governor general for a redress of grievances.

EXPANSION POLICY INDORSED.

Republicans of Arkansas Elect Delegates to Convention.

Little Rock, Ark., March 20.—The republican convention adjourned late tonight after electing delegates to the national convention and declaring for the renomination of President McKinley. General Powell Clayton was made permanent chairman. In his speech he contrasted unfavorably the condition of silver-standard Mexico with that of the gold-standard United States. The platform adopted indorses the administration of President McKinley and says:

We favor the expansion policy of the administration. We favor annexation of the Philippines as the most beneficent thing that could happen to the Filipinos and as giving us command of the vast trade of the orient not otherwise possible.

The platform further opposes trusts and favors the Nicaragua canal, to be owend and controlled by the American government, and endorses the protective tariff policy. On the subject of suffrage the plank reads:

"We denounce the Goebel act and the Nesbet act and all similar laws in Arkansas and elsewhere, concocted to cheat the honest voter and to enable a corrupt minority to govern. Such measures are the worst enemies of free institutions and inevitably result in the establishment of corrupt and conscienceless oligarchies. Every honest voter should fight them to the death. We hereby extend our earnest sympathy to Governor Taylor, as at this period he is the champion of the fair ballot, and we regard him and his associates as persecuted solely because they are elected by the people and are republicans."

Every mention of President McKinley's name was cheered and the delegates to the Philadelphia convention were unanimously instructed to vote for his re-nomination. The following at large were elected:

John McClure, Charles N. Rix, G. T. Duke and Fred Havis. Havis is the only colored man in the list.

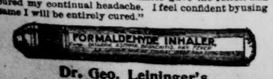
The convention decided to meet again in July to nominate a state ticket.

A Physician's

LAST HOPE FOR

CATARRH

Mrs. Katie Moore, 1218 Vine St., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "About three weeks ago Dr. Coffin, city health physician of this city, was called to my home to treat my case of catarrh. After making a complete diagnosis of my case, he said he could do nothing for me, but he gave me one of Dr. Geo. Leininger's Formaldehyde Inhalers, saying 'this is the only thing there is left for me to prescribe.' After the first day's use of this inhaler I found relief, and I can say that out of all the medicines I have used this inhaler gave me relief, and cured my continual headache. I feel confident by using same I will be entirely cured."



Dr. Geo. Leininger's

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER

Sold on a guarantee at all druggists 50cts. or direct from THE DR. GEO. LEININGER CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill. Booklet mailed free for the asking.

MAKES REMARKABLE CURES

SULZER ALARMED BY PREPARATIONS

New Yorker Charges England with Deception.

HE RIDICULES AN OFFICIAL

Belief Expressed That Canadian Fortifications Are Being Pushed.

DEFENSE AGAINST UNITED STATES

Mr. Hull, of Illinois, Throws a Small Tarpoon Into Sulzer by Remarking That He Doesn't Care To Hear the New Yorker Talk.

Washington, March 20.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill to restrict the character of publications entitled to 1 cent per pound rates as second class mail matter. The bill has been before congress for several years. Mr. Loud defended the bill in a lengthy speech. The other speakers were H. C. Smith, of Michigan, in favor of the bill and Messrs. Little, of Arkansas; Bell, of Colorado; Henry, of Mississippi; Stokes, of South Carolina, and Brown, of Ohio, in opposition to it.

Before the bill was taken up Mr. Sulzer, of New York, delivered a denunciation of the administration in connection with his resolution of inquiry calling upon the war department for information as to what fortifications Great Britain was erecting on the Candian border. The committee on military affairs submitted a reply of Adjutant General Corbin saying such information was secret, but that Great Britain was erecting no works which threatened our rights.

The committee recommended that the resolution lie upon the table. The house sustained the committee's recommendation by a vote of 110 to 97. On the committee's motion, made by Chairman Hull, that the resolution lie upon the table, Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Richardson, the democratic leader, demanded time to debate, but the speaker ruled that it was not debatable.

Mr. Sulzer requested Mr. Hull to yield five minutes to him.

Sulzer Ridicules Reply.

"I have no objection," replied Mr. Hull, "if the house desires to hear the gentleman. I do not." There was no objection.

Mr. Sulzer said his resolution only called for such information not incompatible with the public interest, not for secret information. The adjutant general's report, he said, is preposterous and untenable and it is ridiculous for him to say Great Britain is not trespassing on our territory, no one contends that. What we do declare and what every thinking and intelligent citizen of this country knows is that while Great Britain is pretending to be our friend she is sedulously and studiously and consistently erecting great fortifications on our northern frontier which menace the integrity of the republic and which on notice of twenty-four hours could destroy our cities, our towns, and lay waste the property of our people. It seems to me that today the administration is being humbugged by the administration of Great Britain. Nothing can be done unless we get the consent of Downing street.

A Defensive Method.

"I say that on this resolution I want to get the sense of this house and find out who are the friends of America and who are the friends of Great Britain. We ought to have this information. The gentleman from Illinois, the other day, reported to this house the fortification bill carrying an appropriation of three or four millions more than the last appropriation bill. We want this information to intelligently know what fortifications we ought to erect in opposition to the fortifications Great Britain is erecting. I think this resolution should pass. There is a feeling all over this country that the administration has absolutely and abjectly surrendered American rights to British interests. It has done so in Alaska, it has done so in regard to the Nicaragua canal; it is doing so now in the orient; in the Philippines, in China.

It has been done by Great Britain in this war in South Africa. (Applause on the democratic side.) If it had not been what the administration did the other day after consultation with Lord Pauncefote, after being told what to do by Salisbury, there would have been a concert of European powers which would have demanded the cessation of war in South Africa. The administration here is more English than the administration in London, and it is time for some one to stand up here and talk for American rights against British interests." (Loud applause on the democratic side.) The resolution was finally laid upon the table, 110 to 97.

A Reward for Services.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the senate joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson and retiring Captain Daniel B. Hodgson, of the revenue cutter service, for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila.

Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, said it was the duty of all our officers to be gallant and he objected to such resolutions.

The Loud bill was then called up. It was arranged that general debate should continue today and tomorrow and on Thursday until 2 o'clock, when the bill should be read for amendment under the five minute rule until 4 o'clock, when the final vote should be taken.

Its main provision cuts off from the privileges of second-class mail matter which pays 1 cent per pound, publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are books of reprint of books, and defines the conditions under which a publication shall be admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

Mr. Loud said the government was losing $45,000,000 in the handling of its second-class mail matter. This bill cutting off some of the abuses would save the government $20,000,000 annually. This measure, or one more radical, had been recommended by every postmaster general since 1887.

Mr. Loud said that 1 cent postage could never come until every class of mail matter paid the cost of handling it.

Objections to the Measure.

Mr. Little, of Arkansas, who opened the debate, said that his opposition turned upon its hostility to the general policy pursued by the government heretofore of encouraging the ready dissemination of literature. He said there would be abuses under any system and said that the deficit should be wiped out by reducing appropriations for railroads transporting the mails.

He affirmed that while second-class mail matter was transmitted at a loss it was the indirect cause of great revenue to the postal revenues.

Mr. Bell, of Colorado, opposed the bill. Second-class mail matter was a privilege, he maintained, enjoyed by the masses.

Mr. Stokes, of South Carolina, opposed the bill mainly on the ground that it would injure the country newspaper.

Mr. McPherson, of Iowa, and others denied that the bill could affect newspapers in any but a single particular; namely, the reduction of the number of sample copies at second-class rates to 500.

The senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Hopkinway of Indiana, and Livingston, of Georgia, were appointed conferees. At 5.15 p. m. the house adjourned.

CONFEREES HAVE AGREED.

House and Senate Committee Come to Terms on Tariff.

Washington, March 20.—The conferees on the Porto Rican appropriation bill have agreed upon a compromise measure. The senate conferees receded from the senate amendment limiting the appropriation to the revenues collected on Porto Rico importations until the first of last January and restored the clause in the house bill applying to future revenue, reading as follows:

"Together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Porto Rico since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law."

The provision in the senate amendment specifying the purpose for which the money shall be used is retained, but no addition is made, declaring specifically that it shall be for the "aid and relief" of the Porto Ricans. The bill as agreed upon follows:

"That the sum of $2,095,455 being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation by the Spanish forces, on the 18th of October, 1898, together with any further customs revenue colected on importations from Porto Rico since the 1st of January, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the president, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and for the aid and relief of the people thereof, and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein, until otherwise provided by law, and the revenues herein referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

VIRGINIA'S RIGHT GRANTED.

Report on National Parks in Virginia, Filed in House.

Washington, March 20.—Representative Hay, of Virginia, today filed the report of the house committee on military affairs the bill establishing a national battlefield memorial park of 6,000 acres on the sites of the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse.

The report states that more men were here engaged than in any battle in the world's history, aggregating at least 500,000 with losses in killed and wounded on both sides amounting to 129,838. The entrenchments over the entire field are said to be in a remarkable state of preservation.

At Fredericksburg, also, is the home of the mother of Washington still intact, and a monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here, too, Captain John Smith anchored his little bark and fought the Indians in 1608, and within sight of the city were born Washington, Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, the Lees of both the revolution and civil wars, and Zachery Taylor.

THROWN TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

Chattanooga Man Sustains Injuries Which May Cause Death.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.)—Levi Field, president of the Snodgrass & Field Lumber Company, was knocked from a high incline trestle today by a runaway lumber car and thrown to the ground a distance of twenty-five feet. He sustained two broken ribs, a serious contusion on the head and internal injuries that are regarded by physicians as very serious.

Strong Institution.

When you insure with the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, you have the strongest possible guarantee of the safest and best protection. For policies or territory address H. H. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

PROPERTY MUST REMAIN INTACT

Boers Warned by British Government Not To Ruin Property.

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

Its Promulgation Results from Threats To Blow Up Johannesburg.

SUCCESSFUL WAR IS AN ISSUE

Government Party Will Make Army Reorganization One of the Principal Planks of the Next Election Campaign.

London, March 21, 4:50 a. m.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the political surroundings show interesting developments. The colonial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of property.

This will not be published in London until after its proclamation in South Africa, but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property should the resources of the Transvaal government prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies.

In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no settlement is possible, since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the dense population, including security against their disfranchisement.

Successful War Plank.

It is regarded as a settled matter that should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the government will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of a successful South African policy. Should the war drag on dissolution will be postponed until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army reorganization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

The reply to Lord Roberts's reply to the use of the flags of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous, and Lord Roberts's course in closing a useless discussion is commended as wise.

Indications from Natal seem to show that General Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed. The government has decided that Major General Frederick Carrington shall command a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

KITCHENER IS AT PRIESKA.

Famous Campaigner Unopposed by the Enemy.

London, March 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord, Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20th:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice by means of dispatch riders in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"The Bloemfontein people are offering us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken to Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives.

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless It Is Digested.

Nearly every one will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks and, in fact, every one engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe out door manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomaches lack, pepsin diastase, and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretions of hydrochloris acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

GERMANY ACTED ALONE.

Kaiser Reply to Kruger Was Made Unaided by Other Powers.

Berlin, March 20.—There is no foundation for the statement made here on the authority of a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger that Germany has participated in any way in the reported Franco-Russian communique to Great Britain with reference to establishing peace in South Africa.

Germany answered the Kruger-Steyn appeal unaided and uninfluenced, and the text of the answer has been published through the German consul at Pretoria. No negotiations took place between Germany and Russia as to how the former should answer and nothing is known here regarding any special Russian plans or procedures relative to the war.

The German foreign office admits that oral negotiations have taken place in Vienna as to the sugar bounties between Austria and Germany, the result of which must be kept secret for the present. But Germany is not negotiating with other powers than Austria on this subject and the negotiations in Vienna do not contemplate another international conference.

Political circles in Berlin place no reliance upon the dispatch from Washington that the German ambassador to the United States, Dr. Von Holleben, is trying to bring about joint action in order to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, and the papers this evening declare that there is no truth whatever in any such reports.

ROYAL VISIT NOT SUFFICIENT.

Redmond Refers to Life in Ireland as a Nightmare.

London, March 20.—At a nationalist banquet at the Hotel Cecil in London this evening John Redmond, leader of the nationalist party in the house of commons, who presided, said he regarded the last nine years of public life in Ireland as a hideous nightmare.

"Our reunion is sincere," he continued, "and there is nothing humanely speaking which the eighty-six Irish members of parliament cannot obtain from the exigencies of the British parties. It is incredible that English statesmen can be so blind to the teachings of history as to imagine that serious practical grievances can be mitigated by a royal visit to Ireland or by a British celebration on St. Patrick's day."

Edward Blake, member of parliament for South Longford, who proposed the toast "Ireland, a Nation," was greeted with hostile cries. A disturbance ensued and the police were called in to restore order.

KRUGER MAKES SOME CHARGES

He Announces That Roberts's Men Disregarded Rules.

London, March 20, 7:15 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Monday March 19th:

"I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11th to the presidents of the Free State and south African republic:

"'Your excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say that you must have been mistaken. I have made personal inquiry of General Belarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, the date being illegible, the British troops, when they were about fifty yards from our position, put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops, with the result that Commandant Debeer was wounded. Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows: "The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but were then fired at by the British cannons and compelled to charge."

"'Perhaps it is not known to your excellency that the same thing happened at Spion kop where, when a portion of the troops hoisted a white flag and put up their hands and while our burghers were busy disarming them, another portion of the troops fired on our burghers; but some of the British troops were killed. It has also been reported that at the last battle of the Tugela English cannon fired on troops who had surrendered.

"'With reference to the explosive bullets found in Cronje's laager and elsewhere, I can give your excellency assurance that such bullets were not purchased or allowed by the government. I, however, have no reason to doubt your statement, as I know many of the burghers of this state and of the south African republic took a large number of Lee-Metford rifles and dum-dum and other bullets from British troops.

"'May I request your excellency, as the cable is closed to me, to make my reply known to your government and the neutral powers by cable.

"'STATE PRESIDENT.'"

The dispatch from Lord Roberts concludes as follows:

"As the inquiry into that matter proves his honor's allegations to be unfounded, and as I personally saw the holding up of hands which he denies, I have not thought it desirable to continue the correspondence."

Austrians Uphold the Queen.

Wellington, N. Z., March 20.—In bidding farewell today to the fourth contingent of New Zealand troops leaving for service in south Africa, the premier, R. J. Seddon, emphasized the determination of Australia to uphold the imperial prestige. The country, he said, had 400,000 male adults, mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies if an emergency arose, to send men enough to south Africa to release the imperial troops to deal with any unfriendly power daring to meddle with the settlement. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly note of the president of the United States and the announcement that Great Britain would not assent to the independence of the republic were all indorsed by New Zealand, who, the premier added, would maintain that position at any cost.

ROBERTS AND BULLER RESTING

Both Generals Are Allowing Their Men To Recuperate.

London, March 20.—Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the theater of war.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary

Continued on Eighth Page.

SPRING

Annually

SAYS

Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

In the Spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings, indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

Even the kidneys and liver, those important organs which when in rebellion are so difficult to subdue, readily respond to the regulating and invigorating powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The stomach also gains new strength, welcomes food, and under its "magic touch" begins the work of digestion without causing distress.

"And my nerves, too," writes one lady, "are made steady and firm, since I began the use of this medicine. I no longer have that nameless dread, do not hesitate to go anywhere I wish, sleep well, and seem to be having a new kind of happy existence, for which I thank Hood's."

It possesses properties Peculiar to Itself which make it the Ideal Spring Medicine.

CUBANS NOT READY FOR SELF CONTROL

Elihu Root Thinks the Islanders Are a Very Poor Lot.

KNOWS LITTLE OF GOVERNING

War Secretary Informs McKinley of What He Heard and Saw.

INDEPENDENCE IS NOT NEAR AT HAND

Root Expresses the Opinion That It Will Be Some Time Before a Government Is Founded.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Root this afternoon gave to President McKinley the results of his observations of affairs in Cuba during his recent trip to the island. Subsequently the secretary consented to talk for publication as to existing conditions in the island and the possibilities of the people in the direction of self-government.

During Mr. Root's trip he visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio and made it a point to note carefully the condition of the people and their industries and to discuss with individuals, as well as officials in all the places at which he stopped, questions affecting their interests.

His inquiries and observations covered a large branch of subjects and gave him a fund of information which will be valuable to the president and to the war department in the future dealings with the Cubans. On the whole the secretary feels that he is well repaid for the time required to make the trip for he now has a personal knowledge of many things which heretofore he had heard only through the channel of reports of the military authorities stationed in the island.

On the whole the secretary expresses himself as satisfied with what he saw; the people appear to be getting along very well and peace prevails through the country. Naturally the question of the ultimate independence of the island came up for discussion during the secretary's visit to Cuba, but he was not prepared to say just when the United States government would be willing that this should be a reality.

Incidental to this matter, which is uppermost in the Cuban mind, are the formative steps that will bring it about. The first of these, viz: The holding of the municipal elections at an early date, was a subject that Secretary Root discussed freely, particularly with the United States officials on the island and the arrangements for carrying into effect this first step towards an independent government were matters into which Mr. Root looked very carefully.

"These elections," said the secretary, "will be Cuba's first effort towards popular government. Unaccustomed as the Cubans are to these things, they are as the babe unborn and have everything to learn. The whole plan for making effective the scheme of municipal suffrage has to be carefully worked out and the people instructed in all the details. This involves a vast amount of labor and takes considerable time, but ultimately will be worked out and the elections take place. I hardly believe, however, that the authorities will be quite ready for holding the elections by the 1st of May."

Independence Is Far Off.

Secretary Root was not prepared to venture an opinion as to when he believed this government would grant independence to the Cubans. The declaration in the joint resolution of congress, however, granting them full independence would be carried out. He pointed out how it would be necessary that the municipal governments should be firmly established on a working basis, after which attention would be given to the selection of a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the island and its adoption by the people.

Following this and the establishment of a firm government in the island, the secretary felt would be time for the formal recognition of the independence of the island and the withdrawal of the assistance and supervision of the authorities of the United States. Mr. Root made it a feature of his visit to talk with the leaders of what has been known as the revolutionary element of the population and those who are opposed to annexation to the United States, and he says they are not impatient over what are regarded as necessary and reasonable delays in the formation of a well established government, realizing that these are a necessity.

When a stable and settled policy of rule has been established, the secretary believes the island will have a season of prosperity and that outside capital as well as much there remaining uninvested because of the uncertinty that exists will find its way into the channels of trade and agriculture.

For Coughs use Cheney's Expectorant.

DONT TAKE ANY OTHER

Capitola FLOUR

IS THE BEST.

MADE BY ATLANTA MILLING CO.

BAILEY OWNS AND THEN

Negro Who Was Shot Tells the Full St

FATHER HEARD CON

In the Cobb County Jail Is Fully Related.

SILENCE FOR A TIME

Statement Made by Outlaw When She Identified Fully and Compl Corroborated by Oc Testimony.

Marietta, Ga., March 20. Bailey, the negro who was the Cobb county jail by a m night last and riddled with cause of his assault upon a y few days before, died in t morning and his body was tu his family for burial.

Bailey made a full confessi Bishop and Bailey's father Mr. Bishop had promised th not divulge the confession u death.

Bailey told Deputy Sheriff A several others that he passe frightened the girl, but did full confession to them as he Bishop and his father. To fessed the crime as had bee young lady and fully corrobo every particular.

MARTIN LEAVES T

Judge Butt Is Now Onl in Chattahoochee

Columbus, Ga., March 2 Judge J. H. Martin has d become a candidate for of the Chattahoochee circ quirer-Sun will publish the from him tomorrow:

"Until today it has bee of becoming a candidate the Chattahoochee circuit. to so arrange my professi vate business that I could find that there are oblig am under to others that w time for a longer period t discharge; besides, to hold the salary requires a pecu that, in justice to my fa afford to make.

"This conclusion has been ter mature deliberation, a rifice of what I believe to ambition to complete a bench begun some years

"To the many friends circuit who have so gene me their support, I retu thanks. J. H

The decision of Judge make the race leaves Ju Butt, the incumbent, the candidate. Had Judge M drawn an exceedingly c ating contest would hav tated, as both Judge Ma Butt are popular through Peculiar interest had at contemplated race, as b were candidates before the the office eight years ago

CANDIDATES ARE A

Chattahoochee County Primary in M

Cussetta, Ga., March 2 It is understood that Dr. C who represented Chattah last house, will announce It is thought all of the will have opposition, thou far has developed only t and tax receiver. The c committee will probably for representative and c May 15th, as this date s of the announced candida Muscogee's time to furn from the twenty-fourth hoochee will not have an express her choice.

There is an inclination ing populists of the coun invitation of the state c mittee to align themselves party of the people.

Free to th Ru

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well ity, Sends a Trial of Method Free

There are people who turing themselves for yea It is hoped their attenti to Dr. Rice's free offer.



DR. S. B

retired physician, Dr. S Ala., is one of the hun this generous announce solt he is now complet rupture which was ve Although 72 years of ag age and determination t novel method and now contentment and securi back to the old days and in comparison hai method of Dr. Rice as send to the present ge means write at once to 8 Main street, Adams send you a free trial some cure for rupture. danger, operation or a time, and by starting found and well by earl

BAILEY OWNS UP AND THEN DIES

Negro Who Was Shot by Mob Tells the Full Story.

FATHER HEARD CONFESSION

In the Cobb County Jail the Crime Is Fully Related.

SILENCE FOR A TIME PROMISED

Statement Made by Outlaw's Victim When She Identified Him Fully and Completely Corroborated by Other Testimony.

Marietta, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Bailey, the negro who was taken from the Cobb county jail by a mob Saturday night last and riddled with bullets because of his assault upon a young lady a few days before, died in the jail this morning and his body was turned over to his family for burial.

Bailey made a full confession to Sheriff Bishop and Bailey's father Sunday, but Mr. Bishop had promised that he would not divulge the confession until after his death.

Bailey told Deputy Sheriff Anderson and several others that he passed along and frightened the girl, but did not make a full confession to them as he did to Sheriff Bishop and his father. To them he confessed the crime as had been told by the young lady and fully corroborated her in every particular.

MARTIN LEAVES THE RACE.

Judge Butt Is Now Only Candidate in Chattahoochee Circuit.

Columbus, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Judge J. H. Martin has decided not to become a candidate for the judgeship of the Chattahoochee circuit. The Enquirer-Sun will publish the following card from him tomorrow:

"Until today it has been my purpose of becoming a candidate for judge of the Chattahoochee circuit. I had hoped to so arrange my professional and private business that I could do so. I now find that there are obligations that I am under to others that will require my time for a longer period than a year to discharge; besides, to hold the office at the salary requires a pecuniary sacrifice that, in justice to my family, I cannot afford to make.

"This conclusion has been arrived at after mature deliberation, and at the sacrifice of what I believe to be a laudable ambition to complete a record on the bench begun some years ago.

"To the many friends throughout the circuit who have so generously tendered me their support, I return my sincere thanks.

J. H. MARTIN."

The decision of Judge Martin not to make the race leaves Judge William B. Butt, the incumbent, the only announced candidate. Had Judge Martin not withdrawn an exceedingly close and interesting contest would have been precipitated, as both Judge Martin and Judge Butt are popular throughout the circuit. Peculiar interest had attached to the contemplated race, as both gentlemen were candidates before the legislature for the office eight years ago.

CANDIDATES ARE ANNOUNCING

Chattahoochee County Will Have Primary in May.

Cussetta, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—It is understood that Dr. C. N. Howard, who represented Chattahoochee in the last house, will announce for re-election. It is thought all of the county officers will have opposition, though opposition so far has developed only to tax collector and tax receiver. The county executive committee will probably order a primary for representative and county offices on May 15th, as this date seems to suit all of the announced candidates. This being Muscogee's time to furnish the senator from the twenty-fourth district, Chattahoochee will not have an opportunity to express her choice.

There is an inclination among the leading populists of the county to accept the invitation of the state democratic committee to align themselves again with the party of the people.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

There are people who have been torturing themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to Dr. Rice's free offer. An elderly and



DR. S. BALL.

retired physician, Dr. S. Ball, of Marion, Ala., is one of the hundreds attracted to this generous announcement and as a result he is now completely cured of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method and now he lives in peace, contentment and security. Dr. Ball looks back to the old days of crude methods and in comparison hails the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. By all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 426 S. Main street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time, and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring.

COLUMBUS GETS NEW PASSENGER DEPOT

Vice President Egan Wants To Buy Land.

TOWN REFUSES TO SELL

Lease for Twenty Years May Satisfy Both Parties.

STRUCTURE WILL BE A HANDSOME ONE

Improvements Are To Cost in the Neighborhood of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Columbus, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The probabilities are that the Columbus union depot will be substantially improved in the next few months. The improvements contemplated will cost between $15,000 and $30,000, and the remodeling of the present structure will be so complete that it will amount practically to a new station.

The depot here is controlled by the Central of Georgia Railway Company. Vice President Egan was here yesterday and appeared before a committee from the common commissioners. The road desires to buy a tract of land extending eighty feet west of the present depot on which to erect handsome improvements. The commons commissioners do not desire to sell outright, but may lease for twenty years. The railroad and the commissioners will probably come to some agreement in the matter during the next few days.

The proposed improvements contemplate an arcade to the west of the present shed, through which passengers from the trains can make their departure from the depot. The arcade will be covered with glass and will admit light to the waiting room and tracks. All the ticket offices, baggage rooms, waiting rooms, mail offices, together with the cafe, will be grouped on one side of the shed, under the addition, which is to be to the west of the arcade. A fine cafe will be a feature. The waiting rooms will be handsomely furnished. Beyond the waiting rooms and offices will be a driveway. Carriages can approach a platform under arches and passengers stepping from the platform to vehicle will not be exposed to the weather, as that part of the driveway will be under the general arch.

Nothing Just as Good

as MALT-NUTRINE can be found in any drug store for the purposes for which Malt-Nutrine is prepared. It is superior to all other tonics, and no substitute should be accepted. Made by Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., and sold by all druggists. Potts-Thompson Liquor Co., wholesale dealers, Atlanta.

FARMER STABS A FARMER.

Keg of Beer Leads to a Bad Row Near Pendergrass.

Pendergrass, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—A James Manus, a young white man living near this place, was stabbed during a drunken row by Henny Williams, another white farmer, at Williams's home Saturday night, and is now in a critical condition at his home. Williams has been arrested and committed to jail to await the results of his victim's injuries.

It sems that a crowd had gathered at Kenny Williams's home for a night of general revelry. A keg of beer was on tap and all indulged freely until near 12 o'clock, when a quarrel arose between one of the Manus boys and Williams's son, which was taken up by Williams himself and four of the Manus boys. The result was a general six-handed fight. Williams and his son were both hit and painfully hurt. Richard Manus was struck in the mouth with a rock and Jim Manus was stabbed. The three other Manus boys have skipped. Williams's trial will come off this week.

Plain and Simple.

The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company's contract is plain and simple and easily understood. No "catches" in it. For policies or territory address H. H. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

Read the announcement of the Hotel Empire, New York city, on page 10 of this paper.

MANAGERS ARE SELECTED.

Athens Football Teams in Hands of Competent Men.

Athens, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—John A. Scruggs, of Valdosta, has been chosen manager of the 1900 football team, and Herbert A. Clay, of Marietta, manager of the second team.

By his past record Mr. Scruggs has proved himself to be eminently qualified for the position. Mr. Scruggs is a member of the class of 1901, and president of his class. He entered the university in the fall of 1897, but did not return to college in 1898. Mr. Scrugs is a prominent member the the Sigma Nu fraternity.

Herbert A. Clay, although a member of the freshman class, has already established a record for himself in football circles and will be an important factor in future 'varsity elevens. His election is a deserved reward for his hard work on the football field last fall.

JUDGE BLECKLEY IN A CAVE.

Ex-Chief Justice Said To Be Working Under Ground.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The Evening News of today prints the following story about ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, who is now residing in Clarksville:

"It is said that ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley is writing a book. The distinguished jurist is now residing at his famous summer home in Clarksville. In his front yard he has dug a cave ten feet deep and extending several yards under the ground. In this cave the judge goes in the morning, and there he turns out page after page of copy. He has been at work on this book for a number of years, writing a little at the time, but now since he has moved to Clarksville permanently, he is determined to finish it. That it will be an interesting work goes without saying. A strange fact about Judge Bleckley's cave is that he dug it himself. The judge will be seventy-three years of age at his next birthday, and a cave like the one he has is a wonderful accomplishment for a man of that age. The old gentleman rarely ever leaves his home these days. His next trip from there will be to attend the meeting of the bar association which is to be held at Warm Springs in July.

"At these meetings he is the center of all attraction, and it is a wonderful sight to see how the lawyers, old and young, gather about him.

White Primary in Fayette.

Fayetteville, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Fayette county has ordered a white primary for May 15th, inviting all white voters to participate who would agree to support the nominee. Hon. A. O. Blalock will be returned to the lower house without opposition.

African Canary Stones.



As brilliant, lasting, etc. as diamonds, and fully guaranteed. Mounted only in gold settings, from our manufacturing department. Sale Parlor and business office Equitable building and Kimball House. Send for catalogue. Address B. S. Burnett, Importer 3-5 and 337 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

MAY WRITE BOOK ON FULLER'S CRIME

Macon Man Wants To Buy Condemned Murderer's Story.

MUST HAVE IT ALL ALONE

Negro Is Not Within Reach of Newspaper Men.

JAILER KEEPS ALL AWAY FROM HIM

Preparations for the Execution Will Be Commenced Within a Few Days.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Allen Fuller, the condemned murderer of Mrs. Pottle, has been offered a sum of money by a well-known author in Macon to confess the story of the murder to him alone. Jailer Phil Stephan said that the author called on Fuller, and Fuller had told him of it. He said that Fuller had accepted the offer, and would tell nothing to the newspaper men.

A representative of The Constitution was not allowed to see Fuller this morning. The jailer gave as his reason that there was considerable feeling against old man Redd, the negro whom Fuller implicates in the crime, and that it was possible that a party of men might go out and lynch him. He said, however, that as soon as Fuller was confined in a cell to himself the newspaper men would be allowed to see him.

Fuller will probably be placed in the cell occupied by the famous Tom Woolfolk on Friday. The death watch will then be placed over him.

It is said that there is an interesting story behind the whole crime, but so far Fuller has kept that back. He intimated to a representative of The Constitution several days ago that he was paid money to put Mrs. Pottle out of the way, but when questioned about it refused to affirm or deny the rumor, only saying he would talk later on. Now is seems, according to the statement of Jailer Stephan, he has decided not to talk, except to the author who offered him the money.

Jailer Stephan said that the negro still says that Redd committed the crime, but admits that he was present and helped to dispose of the body.

It is not probable that his attorneys, Messrs. Dessau and Estes, will make any effort to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Sheriff Wescott will commence his preparations for the hanging in the next few days. The gallows is within sight of Fuller's cell and he will be able to see all the preparations made for his execution.

Fuller will be hanged on Monday, April 2d, unless the order of the court is interfered with by the governor.

ASSESSORS COMPLETE WORK.

Macon's Taxable Property Is Shown To Be Over $14,000,000.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The city tax assessors have completed their work for this year and submitted their report to the mayor and council tonight. The total assessment is $14,229,559, divided as follows: Real estate, $8,928,400; personal, $5,301,159. This is an increase of $205,617 over last year.

The finance committee of council submitted a report indorsing the project to have a street and agricultural fair next October under the auspices of the mayor and council, and the report was adopted.

BIBB'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Primary Date Will Be Determined Next Saturday.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The Bibb county executive committee will meet at the courthouse Saturday to determine the time of the primary for the election. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

City—H. S. Barfield, L. J. Kilburn, C. T. King, J. H. B. Wilder, W. A. Goodyear, T. E. Ryals, Sam Mayer, W. T. Shinholser.

East Macon—Ben L. Jones.

Vineville—B. M. Davis.

Howard—Tom W. Loyless.

Hazard—George W. Yates.

Warrior—Lee Long.

Rutland—J. H. Heard.

Godfrey—James W. Johnson.

County at Large—William H. Beddingfield.

Politics will warm up a bit after the meeting of this body.

GETTING READY FOR CORNELL.

Mercer Team Wants Revenge for Last Year's Defeat.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The Cornell baseball team will cross bats with the Mercer team here on the 28th. Mercer hopes to win out in this game, as she was defeated last year. The Mercer line up will be made known Saturday. The game will be played at Athletic park and several hundred tickets have been sold. A large crowd from out of town cities is expected here to witness the contest.

FARMERS ARE BADLY BEHIND.

Corn Has Not Been Planted and Cotton Ground Unworked.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Captain W. A. Davis has returned from a tour through the county, and states that all the oats he saw were in excellent condition, and he believed that the harves this year would be greater than has been known in many years. Captain Davis said that many of the farmers were behind in their work on account of the recent inclement weather and the freezes. Many of them have not yet planted any corn, while very few farmers have their cotton ground in condition.

During the past few days many of the farmers in this section have been buying guano, and the sales have been tremendous. It is thought that the present high price of cotton is the cause of these purchases. Many of the guano men here have had their hands full recently in filling orders, and what at one time was thought to be a dull season for the sale of guano has become a lively one.

New Officers Being Examined.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Captain Warren Grice, First Lieutenant D. R. Pearce and Second Lieutenant L. C. Ryan, of the Pulaski Volunteers, of Hawkinsville, appeared before the examining board of the Second Georgia regiment in Macon today and were given the regular examinations. It will take them until tomorrow to finish up. They report the company to be in excellent condition and say that he military enthusiasm is on the increase.

Rural Delivery Proves a Success.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The rural delivery system which commenced last week in this county is proving a big convenience to the country people. The carriers leave the Macon postoffice every morning at 9 o'clock and return at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The people along the routes have provided themselves with the regulation boxes. Postmaster Hertz says he is well pleased with the result. The establishment of these routes will take considerable work off the hands of the Macon postoffice.

Tichenor May Not Accept.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Professor E. S. Tichenor, of Mercer university, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Walton cotton mill, at Monroe, Ga. He received notice of his election today. President Pollock, of Mercer university, stated this afternoon that he thought it unlikely that Professor Tichenor would leave Mercer. Professor Tichenor is one of the ablest men on the Mercer faculty and his resignation at this time would be a serious loss to the college.

County Commissioners Are Divided.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Opposition to moving the county poor farm developed at the meeting of the county commissioners this morning. It was thought for some time that all the commissioners were in favor of disposing of the present property and purchasing a new site, but this morning two of the members made known that they did not like the idea. Considerable discussion followed the objections of the members and no action was taken on the question.

Chairman Ellis Loses a House.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—An alarm from box 33 at 3 o'clock this morning called the fire department to a house on Magnolia street which was in flames. The alarm was late in being turned in and the house had almost burned to the ground when the department arrived on the scene. Chief Jones and his men worked hard to save the adjoining buildings. The damage will amount to about $1,000. The house was owned by Colonel William Lee Ellis, chairman of the board of public works and had been vacant for several months. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

Convention Will Be Held in Macon Next Week.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The Christian and Missionary Alliance will hold a convention at First Street Methodist church on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. Meetings at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. except Sunday morning. The themes to be presented are "The Deeper Christian Life," "Missions and the Lord's Second Coming." The afternoon meetings will be given up to missions and will be addressed by missionaries lately returned from their fields. Among the speakers are Rev. A. E. Fank, New York; Rev. D. W. Lelacheuer, superintendent China missions; Rev. W. W. Simpson, Thibet; Mrs. Reeves, southern China; Rev. S. C. Todd, South Carolina; Rev. Roy Codding, Africa, and Rev. A. B. Simpson, New York.

Macon Newsy Notes.

John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, will deliver the literary address at Mercer commencement.

A live bird shoot will be held soon by the Macon Gun Club. Sportsmen from Atlanta and other places will be invited to attend.

The most efficacious tonic to excite the appetite, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

COFFIN OF ROUGH PINE BOARDS

Negro Is Killed in a Camp Near Altamaha River.

Odum, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—This morning seven white men and one negro drove into town with the dead body of Hiland Carter, a negro. Coroner Surrency held an inquest and found that the men camped last night on the Altamaha river, about ten miles from here, and there the killing occurred. Witness Horger testified that he and William Griffin were camped some distance from the others and knew nothing of the killing until 4 o'clock this morning, when he was told that Carter was dead. C. M. Brabham, Henry Prich-



JOHN A. SCRUGGS,

Manager of the University of Georgia Football Team.

arer, Leavin Smoke, M. J. Smoke and the negro, George Lawton, who were at the camp where Carter was killed, testified that Carter was off some thirty yards at a separate camp and that Lawton, who was lying down at their camp, fired his pistol in the direction of Carter's camp, but they did not know if this was the shot that killed him, as they were gambling and paid no attention to the shooting. There was no positive evidence of who did the killing and the jury decided that he came to his death from a pistol shot fired by some party unknown. Carter was buried without being washed or redressed and his coffin was made of some rough pine boards ripped off a fence and unlined.

DEFENSE WILL HAVE CHANCE.

Conspiracy Case Is Still on Trial in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The government has practically concluded the introduction of testimony in the D. A. Tyson conspiracy case and tomorrow the defense will begin to put its witnesses on the stand. Besides several witnesses each of the eleven defendants will probably go on the stand in his own behalf, and at best a week longer will be consumed with the proceedings. Today more evidence was introduced to show large shipments of goods to the defendants on fraudulent orders, and also the fact that they would reship them one to the other between the small Georgia towns where they lived. One witness also swore the defendant who claimed to be A. L. Wheeler was J. S. Wheeler, Jr., this being the name of the party indicted and under which the aforesaid defendant is being tried.

Convicts To Work on Roads.

Athens, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning the Clarke county convicts were put to work on the county roads. Superintendent Stanley has them at work on the Tallassee road, where they will cut out a new road from W. T. Lester's to T. J. Poss's home, throwing out a number of bad hills and reducing the grade of the road considerably. This is the first road work the convicts have done. The commissioners expect to do a great deal of effective road work with the county convicts.

ATTENDANCE UPON UNIVERSITY GROWS

Students' Roll at Athens Is Augmenting Nicely.

CHANCELLOR HARD AT WORK

Enrollment Has Been as High as Three Hundred.

IN '98 AND '99 IT DROPPED HEAVILY

Literature Is Being Sent to All Young Men Who Are Attending Schools Now.

Athens, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Professor A. H. Patterson, the registrar of the University of Georgia, shows some interesting figures relative to the attendance upon the university and the work being done under the administration of Chancellor Hill.

A few years since the attendance at the university went beyond three hundred. Then it dropped steadily downward until during the session of 1898-'99 it reached only 238. With this downward tendency it was seen at once that work would have to be done to revive interest in the institution and get more students.

Professor Patterson and other members of the faculty systematized the work to be done, and in one year sent out nearly ten thousand pieces of literature. Special editions of The Red and Black and the Georgian were sent to young men thinking of entering college.

It is gratifying to note that of the attendance now in college seventy-five of the young men are from among the number communicated with. In 1898-'99 there was only 35 per cent of the counties of the state of Georgia represented at the university. This session there is 60 per cent of the counties represented.

There are just forty-one more students here this year than last. There are thirty more new students here this year than old students. All of the catalogues have been exhausted, and the new catalogues for this year are being hurried up for distribution. Eighteen hundred names of young men are on the list and all kinds of college literature will be distributed to them. Inquiries for catalogues are coming from every section of the country and every indication points to an opening attendance next September of over 325.

The approaching university commencement will be filled with class reunions. It will be the season for gathering together the alumni of the university. The class of 1870, the class of Chancellor Hill, will have a big reunion. The class of 1875 is also arranging a pleasant reunion. The class of 1891 has resolved to hold its reunion at the next commencement. The class of 1899 will have a big banquet at that time. There are other classes that are to hold their reunions at commencement and fully four hundred alumni are expected here at that time.

Chancellor Hill's first year as the chief officer of the university will come to a close at that time. He has made a splendid success in his work and the friends of the university are enthusiastic over the outlook.

Athens News Notes.

David E. Sims has entered the race for tax receiver of Clarke county. This makes four candidates for that office.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Oconee Street church is holding a series of meetings this week and observing the week in prayer.

Dr. John B. Robins left yesterday for Nashville, where he will address the theological students of Vanderbilt university tomorrow. He will also address the entire student body of that institution.

The smallpox suspects at the pesthouse, thirty-eight in number, have been released. Only two more cases have developed there and nine in the city.

J. P. Campbell and C. B. Griffith have been elected deacons in the Athens Presbyterian church.

Rev. B. F. Elliott, of this city, is now preaching once a month to the Baptists of Warrenton, Ga.

SAID TO BE EMIGRANT AGENT.

Negro Arrested in Clarke County Is Carried Away.

Athens, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—John Holloway, a tall yellow negro, was arrested yesterday in Jefferson, Ga., and turned over to Deputy Sheriff Knox, of Oglethorpe county, who carried him to Lexington. There are fourteen warrants in that county charging him with doing the business of an emigrant agent without license. He had for two months been in Athens, presumably running a barber shop. It is thought that his shop was in reality the headquarters of the emigrants.

A few days since Mr. Tom Thornton, of this city, received a letter and a telegram from H. A. Camp, of Lumberton, Miss., asking him to get him fifty negroes at $1.25 per day, and offering to pay him well for his trouble. Mr. Thornton has paid no attention to the letter and will not seek to become an emigrant agent.

The action of the people of Clarke county has effectually broke up this emigration business, judging from all the indications.

To Invite Baptists to Athens.

Athens, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The First Baptist church of Athens has instructed its delegates to the Georgia State Baptist convention to invite that body to meet next year in this city. The convention meets in a few days in Griffin and the delegates who will attend from Athens are: Dr. W. H. Young, pastor of the First Baptist church; Judge Andrew J. Cobb, Captain J. J. C. McMahon, Colonel John D. Mell, Colonel C. M. Snelling and Mr. George H. Hulme.

$100 CASH PREMIUMS.

What the Patient and Ingenious Can Do.

Every one mailing 36 cents and correct solution of word puzzle below, shall receive a premium as follows: For first solution, $45; second, $25; third, $10; fourth, $5; next 10 solutions $2 each. Each person not receiving cash premiums shall receive a good book, bound in decorated cloth, from following list: Bacon's Essays, Beauties of Shakespeare, Golden Deeds, Mrs. Browning's Poems, Burns's Poems, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Drummond's Addresses, Emmerson's Essays, Emerson's Poems, Evangeline, Familiar Quotations, Hamlet, Hiawatha, Imitation of Christ, Lady of The Lake, Longfellow's Poems, Natural Law in Spiritual World—Drummond, Sublime and Beautiful, Paradise Lost, Scarlet Letter, In His Steps—Sheldon, Quo Vadis, Blessed Dead, Comfort Ye, Grace Abounding, Morning of Joy, Pilgrim's Progress, Path way of Promise, Thoughts of God, Young Woman's Friend and Guide, Tennyson's Poems, Family Doctor Book.

DE PATIENT, DO

GOOD TO ALL.

The puzzle shows the lower part or 2-5 the length of 20 letters, which, beginning with the first left hand one, read as they stand, form a proverb of 6 common words. Conditions—1. Select one book from list and enclose 36 cents with solution. 2. Find each puzzle word elsewhere in this advertisement. 3. Solutions must be mailed before April 10th, 1900. 4. To send money—put 3 dimes in notes cut in pasteboard; paste writing paper on both sides, and fold with 6 cents in stamps in letter. Address all letters to

MESSRS. H. & H.—MAIL ORDERS."
New York City.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

For the First Time in the History of Medicine, a Cure for Bright's Disease Has Been Discovered.

SWAMP-ROOT, THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

Has Proven by Thousands of Triumphant Tests Its Wonderful Success in Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Bright's Disease.

CONSTITUTION READERS MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE



THE EMINENT KIDNEY SPECIALIST, DISCOVERER OF SWAMP-ROOT, IN HIS LABORATORY.

Just as sure as the break of dawn means another day, so does pain in the back indicate kidney trouble.

When your kidneys become weak and are unable to throw off the waste in the blood, they clog up with poisonous matter, break down, cell by cell, and the particles pass away in the urine. Then the albumen, which makes rich, red blood, leaks out, your system breaks down and you have what is known to all mankind as Bright's Disease.

Bright's Disease is taking away more lives today than any other known ailment, excepting possibly consumption, and yet with a little attention you may prevent such a calamity as Bright's Disease befalling you.

Are you fortified with the necessary knowledge about Bright's Disease? Do you know how to find out if there is anything the matter with your kidneys? Here is a simple but sure test:

In the morning, on arising, take of your urine about four ounces and put it in a glass bottle; let it stand about twenty-four hours, and if, on examination, you find any settling or sediment, if it is cloudy, or if small particles float in it, then you may be assured that nature has warned you, and that your kidneys need attention.

The mild and immediate effect of the famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, and is not recommended for all diseases, but if you have kidney, bladder or uric acid troubles or diseases depending upon these disorders, you will find Swamp-Root just the remedy you need.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles.

Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and in order that all afflicted may know its benefits, a special arrangement has been made with The Atlanta Sunday Constitution by which all readers of our paper who will send their names and addresses to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent absolutely free, by mail, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. Also a book of value treating of all kinds of kidney diseases and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores.

"THATS"

THAT you pass up your plate the second time is proof
THAT you like what you had. THAT you want more of the same.
THAT is why people trade at FARLINGER'S.

SOME THINGS THAT ARE NICE.

Chesapeake Diamond Back Terrapin, can, 80c	East India Currie Powder, bottle, ... 20c
Bayle's Boneless Lunch Herring, cans, 15c and 25c	Select Spanish Queen Olives, bottle, ... 35c
"Pride of the Sea" Mess Salt Mackerel, bucket, ... $1.10	"Monarch" Asparagus Points, can, ... 25c
Crosse & Blackwell Anchovy paste, Jar, 25c	Entire Wheat Flour, 6½ lb pkg., ... 35c
	Pure Strained Honey, pound, ... 12½c
	Royal Mocha—Java Coffee, 3 pounds, $1.00

A. W. FARLINGER, 323 Peachtree, 'Pone 623.

BROWN WILL OPPOSE HARRIS.

Two Candidates Are Out for the Coweta Circuit Judgeship.

Carrollton, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The decision of Judge W. F. Brown to enter the race for the judgeship of the Coweta circuit against Judge Sam W. Harris, the incumbent, has created considerable interest in this place, the home of both gentlemen. Judge Brown was one of the leading members of the last legislature and is a man whose friends are attached to him by strong ties. The Coweta circuit is composed of Carroll, Campbell, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup.

PEDAGOGUE BOWERS MISSING.

Man Well Known in Hall County Disappears.

Gainesville, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—John H. Bowers, who for many years has been a well-known citizen of Hall county, is reported to have left for parts unknown, leaving his wife and several children to take care of themselves. It is said that he is heavily involved financially and that he leaves many creditors who are anxious to know his whereabouts. Bowers has taught school in this county for a long time and until a few months ago was regarded as being in good financial shape. It is reported that he made known to an intimate friend his intention of sailing for Europe. His friends hope that he will soon show up at home and remove any suspicion as to his intention of wrong doing.

IT MAY BE ELEPHANT ITCH.

Sparta Doctors Disagree as to Prevailing Disease.

Sparta, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The excitement attending the ravages of the smallpox here has died out, and the people are breathing easier. All of the cases have been sent to the pesthouse, outside of the town limits, and no new cases have been reported since Sunday.

The doctors differ as to the nature of the disease; some claim that it is only a severe type of elephant itch, while others are positive that it is genuine smallpox. The county authorities have decided not to have compulsory vaccination and no further danger is appreciated from the unknown disease.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

SCHOOL BUILDING CONTRACT.

Columbus Spending Nearly $20,000 in a Structure.

Columbus, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The contract for building the new Ecose Hill public school building was awarded today to Barlow Brothers for $16,200. There were six bidders, one of whom was George Clayton, of Atlanta, who is building the new mill at the Eagle and Phenix plant. The contract for heating was given the Moncrief Company, of Atlanta, for $1,490. Work on the new building, which will be an elegant structure, begins at once. The trustees adopted a resolution declaring it to be the desire of the board that local material dealers and local mechanics get the benefit of the contract.

Superior Court in Session.

Fayetteville, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The superior court is in session here this week with Judge Reagan presiding and T. A. Atkinson, solicitor general.

"Experience makes even fools wise." People of all standards of education have come to know from experience that the one true blood purifier and health restorer is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Don't Care for High Price.

Fayette, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The guano business is way behind last year's receipt at this place. The farmers seem to be indefferent toward high price cotton.

ATTENTION, DELEGATES Y. M. C. A.

State Convention, Macon, Ga., March 22d to 25th.

Arrangements have been made with the Southern railway to handle the delegates to the state Y. M. C. A. convention in special cars on their train leaving Atlanta at 12:05 noon Thursday, March 22, 1900, arriving at Macon 2:25 p. m. A large crowd is expected to go down on this train, but those who do not find it convenient to go along with the crowd can leave Atlanta on any of the other daily trains of the Southern, leaving Atlanta 5:30 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:20 p. m. or 10:45 p. m. For information call at Kimball house corner.

DO YOU KNOW ATLANTA?

You ought to know it thoroughly if your interest is here. The best way to become thoroughly familiar with the streets and ward limits of the city is to get a copy of Baylor's map of Atlanta (published in 1894) and keep it in sight. We ask only 10 cents for this map and charge nothing extra for mailing. John M. Miller Co., Book and Stationery, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta.

NO LIMIT SET TO OUR EXPANSION

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Talks of Territories.

WAS AN ABLE ARGUMENT

Believes the Constitution Extends Over Island of Porto Rico.

PETTIGREW IS HEARD FROM AGAIN

Dakotan Inveigles Senator Hale Into Classifying a Remark of President Lincoln's as an Aphorism to the Senate's Amusement.

Washington, March 20.—Discussion of the Porto Rico government and tariff bill was resumed in the senate today, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presenting a speech dealing with some of the constitutional phases of the measure. He maintained that, as the treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land, it was impossible for the United States to abandon either Porto Rico or the Philippines. He held, also, that the constitution extended to a certain extent, at least, over the acquired territory and that the inhabitants of Porto Rico were citizens of the United States.

Mr. Comas, of Maryland, representing a majority of the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report and resolution declaring Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, to be entitled to his seat in the senate. Mr. McComas stated that Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, would present a minority report.

An interesting colloquy arose over a request of Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, for the printing as a document of a collection of sayings and writings of prominent statemen of this country. He read some of the sayings, which he referred to as political axioms.

"Whose are these wise sayings and aphorisms?" inquired Mr. Hale, of Maine.

"I'll read another of them," responded Mr. Pettigrew, "and doubtless thes enator with his knowledge, will recognize the author."

Failed To Recall Lincoln.

He then read a paragraph relating to the changing of coats by political parties. Still Mr. Hale failed to recall the author and inquired whether this collection of wise sayings was by one person or by several.

"The one I have just read," said Mr Pettigrew, "was written by Abraham Lincoln in a letter to the republicans of Boston, in response to a request to participate in a celebration of Jefferson's birthday."

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, insisting that the matter should be passed upon by a senate committee, Mr. Pettigrew withdrew his request, declaring that the committee on printing, to which the document would have to go, 'was a graveyard."

After passing a number of minor bills, the Porto Rican government and tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, announced his desire to speak upon it. The special topic of his discussion was the question of the extension of the constitution over the territory acquired by the United States. Comparing our authority in Cuba and in Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan declared that resistance to American authority in Cuba would be as much rebellion as it is in the Philippines. The national power must continue to exist in all of the acquired islands until congress shculd legislate in their regard.

An Amusing Feature.

"The world," he declared, "must be amused at our discussion of the question whether the Philippines are part of the United States, while we are voting armies, supplies and money to suppress the insurrection of one of the many tribes in those islands.

Mr. Morgan said the question presented to the United States was four fold.

1. Shall congress provide a civil government for the island of Porto Rico?

2. Shall we leave the island to its present form of government?

3. Shall we abandon it and recognize its independence?

4. Shall we suffer it to float out among nations as a derelict to be picked up or captured?

As to the islands acquired from Spain, Mr. Morgan maintained that the treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land. Referring to Cuba, he said:

That treaty requires us to occupy the island. We cannot abandon Cuba without disgrace and without violating our pledged faith to Spain. Nor can we abandon Porto Rico or the Philippines without inviting anarchy and internecine war."

The abandonment of the islands being impossible, as Mr. Morgan construed the treaty of Paris, it was necessary for congress to provide schemes of government for them. The president would govern the islands until congress should otherwise provide. Inasmuch as the legislation operates upon all officers of the United States to restrain them from abuse of control, naturally the legislation extends over Porto Rico and the Philippines so far at least as relates to and regulates the duties of United States officials in those islands.

Porto Ricans as Citizens.

Discussing the citizenship of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan said:

The history of the country is conclusive upon us in this matter. The inhabitants of Porto Rico ought to be given as full citizenship as any active inhabitants of country annexed heretofore. We have not debarred from citizenship any native inhabitant of any territory annexed. Those who have not chosen to retain their former allegiance have become citizens of the United States without race or any other condition. I believe if Porto Rico is a foreign country we cannot pass laws to be enforced there."

Concerning the tax laws of Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan maintained that congress should provide laws that should be uniform throughout the United States and Porto Rico

In conclusion he said that no bounds to our territory were set by the constitution and no limits were set to our expansion. He welcomed the Philippines as a part of our territory because it might become a new home for many colored people of the south. He welcomed it as a new market for American silver mines. He welcomed is as a new and great American market at Manila; he welcomed it, too, as an extension of the power and influence of the United States. For this extension of power and influence no single man can claim the credit.

"If I can find no man who is entitled to the credit of this great expansion," said he, "I must look aloft with a realization that it is the hand of God."

After some further consideration of proposed amendments to the Porto Rican bill, the senate, at 3 o'clock, went into executive session and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

BACON ENTERS OBJECTIONS.

Treaty Between England and United States Comes Up.

Washington, March 20.—The senate today in executive session considered the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regulating the disposal of the estates of the deceased citizens of one country who may die in the other country. Senator Wolcott had charge of the treaty and explained the legal bearing of the agreement.

Senator Bacon criticised the treaty as conferring a power upon the federal government in the regulation of estates which was an infringement upon the rights of the states and territories. He pointed out that the pending treaty goes farther than any agreement with any other power in the infringement of this right, and he especially criticised the authority granted by the treaty to the queen of England or the president of the United States to extend the provisions of the treaty to dependencies.

No vote was reached and when the senate adjourned there was an understanding that the matter should be again taken up tomorrow.

CABLE ONLY TO HONOLULU.

Senate Committee Agrees on Part of the Pacific Cable.

Washington, March 20.—The senate committee on naval affairs today agreed to report the bill for a Pacific cable which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee, and the report was later presented to the senate. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future, the first section reading as follows:

"That to the end of establishing hereafter telegraph communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands and Japan, under the waters of the Pacific ocean, there shall be constructed under the supervision of the secretary of the navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables and connecting land lines from the city of San Francisco, Cal., to the city of Honolulu, H. I., over such route as may be deemed by the secretary of the navy to be the most practicable."

Three million dolars is appropriated for the work and further surveys are authorized to determine the most practicable route. The secretary is empowered to cause plans to be prepared immediately upon the passage of the act and to employ naval vessels if necessary in the construction. The control of the cable when completed is to be transferred to the postmaster general.

A new provision in the bill requires that the cables, wires and other instruments, materials and appurtenances necessary in the work of laying the cable shall be of American manufacture, provided that it can be procured at a cost not exceeding 12 per cent above what it could be procured for in foreign markets."

MISSIONS NEED AMERICAN AID

Protection of Missionaries in China a Hard Problem.

GERMANY IS HELPLESS

American Church Representatives Are Pressing Further Inland.

WHAT COUNTRY IS RESPONSIBLE?

Chinese Government Deterred from Making Operations in That Shore Around Shan Tung Where the Americans Are Working.

Washington, March 20.—The secretary of the navy has received a cablegram from Admiral Watson stating that the gunboat Wheeling has proceeded to Taku. She will be relieved by the Concord about May 10th, and will go as usual in the summer to Ounalaska, on the Alaskan coast.

The state department is in a quandary to devise means to render effective protection to American missionaries at Shan Tung. The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have in most cases gone as far as 200 miles inland and are thus beyond reach of any aid that can be extended by a warship.

Minister Conger's advices show that the situation is further complicated by the fact that the location of the present troubles is so far inland as to make it difficult to determine whether or not the "boxers" are operating in Shan Tung or across the border in Pechilli province.

Who Is Responsible?

If the threatened missionaries are in western Shan Tung, then a further question arises as to who is chargeable with their protection, China or Germany. The exact extent of the German sphere of influence is not definitely known here.

It is 200 miles from Kiao Chou, the German seaport, to the western border of Shan Tung, but inasmuch as the Germans have claimed exclusive control of railroad franchises and like concessions throughout the province, it is presumed that they have assumed military responsibility as well.

At any rate the Chinese government has been deterred from attempting to exercise military authority in that section by the attitude of the German authorities and that is the reason for the inability of the Peking government to meet Mr. Conger's demand for punatory measures against the "boxers."

German Protection Limited.

The German minister at Peking has informed Mr. Conger that his government is willing to extend to the American missionaries within the German sphere of influence, the same measure of protection as is accorded to German missionaries. This, however, is not very reassuring, in view of the fact that the German military forces in Shan Tung have not so far as is known been augmented to a point where they are equal to the police in the whole province. The state department has not been advised that these German forces have extended their operations into western Shan Tung, where the imperiled missionaries are located, nor has there been any assurance that any expedition is organized in that direction.

Knoxville Wants Baseball.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.) The baseball season will be opened here April 5th, 6th and 7th by a series between the University of Tennessee and Vanderbilt university. An effort is being made to organize a Knoxville team to seek admission into the Southern League now being organized.

Savannah Man Dies of Injuries.

Montgomery, Ala., March 20.—L. P. Kellee, of Savannah, who was injured in the wreck on the Plant system Sunday night, died today. The others who were injured are improving.

Scooped.

Detroit Free Press. The old reporter never mastered the mysteries of a typewriter. It seemed to him to be quite impossible to let his thoughts be tapped off from the finger tips, and he was positive that all such composition must be mechanical in form.

When a new set of machines was installed in the office, however, he determined that he would learn how to run one if for no other reason than to deny that he had failed to keep up with the march of progress, but he made a silent vow that whenever he wanted to "spread" himself he would do it in the good old-fashioned way, with pen or pencil.

His first attempt at writing on the machine was inditing a note to a personal friend. After spending an hour or more hunting out the various keys and tapping them deliberately he finished a couple of hundred words and was much elated over his success. That night he came in with a column story and showed up earlier than was his wont, in order to leave a sufficient margin for the slowness of machine writing by one not accustomed to it. He sat down to his typewriter with much elaborateness of preparation, and slowly the thread of his story was strung out, the letters dropping with a hesitancy and irregularity of speed that reminded the listener of the dropping of walnuts after a frost. When nearly at the end of his story he was interrupted for a moment, and, when starting in again, lifted the roller to get the connection of the last sentence written.

Imagine his consternation to find that he had forgotten to space his work, and that all of his column-long story had been written on a single line! The typewriter was ruthlessly shoved off to another table and the old reporter never so much as touched one afterwards.

Didn't Act Natural.

Mrs. Meeks—How peculiar your husband acts tonight. Is he intoxicated?

Mrs. Weeks—No—and that accounts for his peculiar conduct. It's the first time he has been sober for years.

ANOTHER INQUIRY IS PUT ON FOOT

Labor Federation To Investigate "Bull Pen" Outrage.

MONEY IS APPROPRIATED

Additional Funds Are Promised for Defunct Idaho Miners.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S SECOND SESSION

Assurances Are Given the Machinists of Chicago, Columbus and Other Cities of Assistance.

Washington, March 20.—At the second day's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, D. Douglas Wilson, vice president of the Machinists' International Association, made a report regarding the dispute existing between the machinists and their employers of Chicago, Columbus, Cleveland and other places.

Assurances of assistance within the power of the federation were given.

The dispute between the Machinists' International Association and the International Typographical Union was taken up and with a view of adjusting the matter a committee of three was appointed to meet like committees of both organizations in the near future.

The question of jurisdiction between the Brewery Workmen's National Union and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Fireman was decided by holding that all organizations of firemen now in existence and attached to the former organization should maintain their present status, but that in future all new unions formed shall become part of the latter international organization and that this should apply equally so to brewery engineers.

A Separate Investigation.

An appropriation of $250 was made in addition to the $500 already appropriated for the legal defense of the miners imprisoned in the "bull pen" in Idaho. It was further decided that an investigation be conducted supplementary to the investigation now being conducted by the military affairs committee of the house of representatives in regard to the violation of the rights of the citizens of Idaho.

A sub-committee of the executive council reported having examined the accounts and the affairs of the officers, showing that there were now 540 volunteer organizers and fifteen salaried organizers directly employed by the American Federation of Labor who are doing excellent work. This does not include the organizers of the national and international unions. It was shown that for the past five months the national and international unions had issued charters to 730 local unions.

During the day the executive council took a recess and visited the chairman of the committee on labor of the house of representatives, Hon. John J. Gardner, and other members of congress, regarding the eight-hour bill and prison labor bill now pending. An interview of an hour was had with Speaker Henderson, when the merits of the eight-hour bill, anti-injunction bill and the prison labor bill were gone into and a request was made for a day to be set aside soon for the consideration of these bills.

For Rent by

C. H. GIRARDEAU & Co.,

Renting Agents, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball House.

8-room house, 53 W. Harris, water, gas, bath.
8-room house, 133 Richardson, water, gas, bath.
7-room house, 328 Whitehall.. .. .. $20.00
6-room house, near Aragon hotel.... 20.00
6-room house, 220 Formwalt.. .. .. 16.00
5-room house, 405 Whitehall, w. b. and g.. .. .. 18.00
5-room house, 123 N. Boulevard.. .. 12.50
We have quite a number of other houses for rent Call and see us C. H. Girardeau & Co.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

An Opportunity of a Life Time to Buy

A Magnificent Home

On Washington Street,

On a CHOICE CORNER lot, 97x200 east front, in a block of the state capitol. RESIDENCE ALONE cost $25,000; lot is worth $15,000, and the house and lot can be bought now at a great SACRIFICE of only $18,000.

If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money, call on Northen & Dunson. Telephone 1288.

AGENTS WANTED

To write insurance in Georgia for the Mutual Life of New York. Liberal guarantee contracts to reliable men.

R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

List of Houses for Rent by L. D. & A. C. Morris, 39 N. Forsyth.

10-r. h., Capitol av., g., w. and b.. .$40 00
11-r. h., Peachtree street, furnished..100 00
9-r. h., West Peachtree St., ... 30 00
8-r. h., Ellis street.. .. .. 25 00
8-r. h., Jackson street.. .. .. 18 60
7-r. h., Alexander St., near Peachtree 20 00
7-r. h., Yonge street.. .. .. 16 00
7-r. h., Pulliam street.. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h., Highland avenue.. .. .. 16 50
6-r. h., Hilliard street, cor. Cain.... 15 00
6-r. h., Crew street.. .. .. 15 00
6-r. h., Whitehall street.. .. .. 16 00
6-r. h., West Harris street; nice.. .. 35 00
6-r. h., Hill street.. .. .. 15 75
5-r. h., E. Fair street.. .. .. 12 60
5-r. h., Formwalt street.. .. .. 16 60
5-r. h., Simpson streets.. .. .. 17 40
5-r. h., Ponce de Leon avenue.. .. .. 12 50
5-r. h., East Fair street.. .. .. 16 00

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Set second hand tinner's machines and stakes; gives lowest cash price, description and condition. Address P. O. Box 36, Pearson, Ga.

WANTED—Pony horse; must be sound and gentle; would like to exchange a new bicycle as part pay; call by 12 Wednesday, at 2 Kennedy st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—At 103 Washington st., one block of capitol, a few permanent boarders; all modern conveniences. 'Phone 680.

THE CARROLL, 28 Houston; centrally located, newly furnished; a select family hotel; rates reasonable. Telephone 2042.

WANTED—Houses.

FURNISHED house wanted by four adults; will take good care and pay moderate rent. James, Constitution office. 3-21-2t wed thur

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds: separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE OFFICE of the Smith Premier typewriter is on the ground floor of the Y. M. C. A. building. Repair department by an expert mechanic. We keep the best typewriter paper, ribbons, carbon, etc., to be found in the United States. H. M. Ashe, ground floor, Y. M. C. A. building. 2-4 dtf

TYPEWRITERS—Don't buy one until you see us. We are headquarters on office supplies. Delbridge & Rice.

FACTS speak for themselves. Smith Premier typewriters were sold during the past few days to So. Bell Tel. Co.; J. B. Daniels, druggist; National Furniture Co, E. Ewing, O. J. Bradley, of So. Ry. Mut. Life Ins. Co., of New York (two machines). Postal Tel. Co., operator So. R.R. H. M. Ashe, general agent. 3-18 sun mon wed thur fri sat

HOTELS.

HOTEL WANTED—Experienced hotel man wants to rent furnished hotel. Address C. A. Nix, Madison, Ga. 7t sun mon wed sat

FOR EXCHANGE.

TEN ACRES, good four-room house at Vinning Station, 12 miles from city; good orchard; will exchange for Chattanooga property. Also good home in Decatur for Chattanooga property. Room 22 Inman bldg. W. A. Foster.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE or exchange for horse or mule, a first-class nearly new milk or delivery wagon. "Wagon," Constitution.

800 ACRES land, fair buildings, cheap, $1,600; 160 acres south Florida lands, in the phosphate and orange section, below freezing point, $800. A. Shelton & Co., 23 Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

WANTED—The people of the entire south to know where they can purchase the best hand-made buggy in the United States for $75. Address Lilly Carriage Co., Memphis, Tenn.

White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 43 W. Alabama Street,

RECEIVED full line of stanhopes, surreys, phaetons, buggies, spring wagons. Prices reasonable. Also full line harness, lap robes and whips.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INTEREST in up-to-date paying dry goods business for sale in live city; if interested state amount of capital to invest. H. A., Constitution.

SHOE BUSINESS in Birmingham, Ala.—For sale in the growing city of Birmingham, clean, up-to-date stock, will invoice $4,000; good location; established business. Particulars address 29, care Constitution. 2-16-5t

FOR SALE—Well established jewelry business; good chance for a jeweler with small capital. Wm. Bollmann, 6 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 2-4-4t—sun wed

WANTED—Partner with six or eight hundred dollars capital; must be a hustler and honest with it. Address A. S. X., care Constitution.

PARTY wishing to invest $3,000 to $5,000 in established Atlanta manufacturing and merchantile enterprise. Address Box 291. 3-21 wed thur

GOLD, GOLD!—Are you interested, if so write for particulars concerning a recent rich discovery. Address W. S. Maddox, 51 N. Pryor st.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—A five-year loan of two thousand on an improved farm in the suburbs of Atlanta; 7 per cent, no commission. Address Greg., care Constitution. 3-21-3t

Money To Loan on Furniture.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $300, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Frank O. Singer, Jr., 37½ Whitehall street, over Emmon's clothing store. Standard phone No. 62. 11-16-tf

FURNITURE.

THE FURNITURE Exchange, 16 West Mitchell, will pack, store or buy your furniture; prompt service.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS made on life insurance policies; life insurance policies bought. Address Roy Robinson, English-American building, Atlanta, Ga. 3—9—1m

FOR SALE—First mortgage purchase money note, $800; secured on property sold for $3,000. Address Note, care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

WE WANT the address of all persons who have used Swamp Root and been benefited thereby. Address Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. 12 30 tf

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGEST manufacturers of Roofing Paint in the world want traveling salesmen on commission; also desire correspondence with large real estate owners. Price 50 cents per gallon by the barrel. Rubber Paint Co., Baltimore, Md. 3—17—4t

YES—There is something you want; write to us what it is; it is for sale here in Atlanta; we purchase all kinds of articles offered for sale by Atlanta merchants and manufacturers for our patrons. Write to us, we can save you money. Economy Purchasing & Supply Co., 214 Prudential building, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 548.

WATCHES cleaned 50c, mainsprings 50c, and warranted. Boley, 141 Peachtree street. 3-21-2t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free, see notice. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Floor space first floor, front window; central. 13 South Broad st. 3-21-3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

SOUTHERN Banking and Trust Company makes loans on improved city real estate. Interest rates low. Office 18 E. Alabama street.

CHEAPEST money in the city to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Purchase money notes wanted. Come to me and save money. W. A. Foster, room 22 Inman building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Room 407, Gould building.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, cashier, 9 E. Alabama street.

LET ME figure with you, if you need a loan on your real estate; I can save you money. Edwin P. Ansley, No. 12 E. Ala. 2-28-tf

6 PER CENT loans on city real estate repayable monthly; no delay. E. L. Morse, 809 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; will lend on or purchase life insurance policies. W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

MONEY LOANED on household goods or any good security; 8 per cent per annum. Apply room 5 Grant building. mar11 13 15 18 20 22 25 27 29 apr1

ON ATLANTA dwellings 6 per cent; good towns and farms not too far from Atlanta 7 per cent; no commissions; borrowers apply personally or by letter. W. P. Pattillo. 3 20 6t

LOST.

DOG LOST—My white Bull pup, both ears blacq and cropped; had on large leather collar; reward if returned to J. H. Spilman, 334 Jackson st., or 46 Marietta st.

WANTED—Real Estate.

FOR CASH—6-room house in neighborhood Boulevard school; must be bargain. Address Box 224.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Hustling agents to sell our M. & M. arc lamp; equals electric arc in brilliancy; costs ½c per hour. Martin & Morehead, 57 W. Washington street, Chicago. 2-11-12t

WANTED—General agents for Augusta, Macon and Columbus for one of the best old line insurance companies. Address Manager, care Atlanta Constitution.

WE WISH to employ a reliable, experienced lubricating oil salesman for Atlanta and vicinity; will furnish stock of goods to satisfactory party; state experience and references The Clinton Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 3 18 3t

GASOLINE LAMP; best terms; retails $5; polished brass; hundred candle light; cent a day. Standard Lamp Co., 112 Michigan street, Chicago.

SPECIAL PLAN for 500 hustling agents to handle white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, neckties, patented and guaranteed goods; no better line to sell; few as good. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN—School supplies; country work; $100 salary and extras. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago, Ill. 3 14 17 18 21 24 25 28 31 4 1

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; this is the busy season; 500 positions ready; $15 weekly guaranteed; two months' term completes; special offer; can earn scholarship working for us; new field; commission allowed; tools presented; two years saved; write us today for catalogue and particulars. Moler Barber college, St. Louis, Mo.

ANY ONE investing $50 can increase substantially his income without interfering with other business and without risk. J. B. Howard & Co., 120 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. 3 20 7t

WANTED—A man thoroughly acquainted with the drug trade of Georgia and Florida to travel on a liberal commission for an old established house having at present a large trade in states named. Only experienced salesmen need apply. Address with reference Medicine, Atlanta Constitution. 3—21—3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

REGISTERED druggist wishes to change his position; moderate salary; best references. Pharmacist, Box 692 Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—At once a wet nurse, white preferred, pay liberal. Apply by letter to C. E. A., Constitution. 3-16-7t

TWO WHITE servants, one as cook and to do downstairs work; the other as nurse and to do upstairs work. Apply 105 Elizabeth st., Inman Park. 3 20 2t

WANTED—First-class helper on coats Apply 70½ Peachtree, room 7.

WANTED—Assistant hat trimmer, millinery saleslady and window trimmer; must be experienced; bring references. Apply today Kimball house, between 2 o'clock and 4. Hugo Marx.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; board excellent; private family; five minutes' "Waldorf-Astoria," convenient all car lines. Rooms secured by wire. A. W. Powell, 19 West 37th street, New York city. wed sun—8t

TWO OR THREE connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping; close in. Call at 23 East Harris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IF YOU intend to ever quit paying rent and want to buy a home and pay for it "like paying rent," see Equitable Loan and Security Company.

FOR SALE—5-room house, modern finish, large lot, South Pryor street, worth $5,000, can sell for $3,500; new 6-r. house, cabinet mantels, tiling, shaded corner lot, easy terms, $1,500. 23 E. Alabama street. T. A. Shelton & Co.

Fever Tossed

with throbbing head and aching bones, nervous, restless and unable to sleep, the weary victim of La Grippe is ready to make almost any sacrifice if he can but get relief from his suffering. Why not try Dr. Miles' Nervine? It is the best medicine in the world for nervous troubles, and you know grip is a disease of the nerves. Dr. Miles' Nervine quickly eradicates the grip germs and overcomes the depressing effects of the disease. It quiets and soothes the nerves, invigorates the appetite, adds fresh life and vigor to the system and prevents the terrible after affects, as pneumonia, heart disease, nervous prostration, insanity. Get a bottle from your druggist and be convinced.

"I was flat down with the grip when I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I had been trying to fight it away for several days, The Anti-Pain Pills stopped my fever in a few minutes and the Nervine made me feel so good I could go to sleep the first night. In four or five days the dizziness in my head was all gone, my appetite was good, my nervousness had disappeared and I felt like a new man. From that time on I grew stronger every day, and I found that Dr. Miles' Nervine not only cured the grip, but also my headache and neuralgia which I had had for years."

CHAS. J. SVEJDA, 250 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

Dr. Miles Medical Co. Elkhart, Indiana.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



The Spring Medicine for exhausted nerves and the overworked body. Only when the nerves are weakened and inflamed do you know that they exist.

JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, Grand Island, Cal., writes:

"Although I am 73 years old, I have no particular disease, and am a hard worker. I use Paine's Celery Compound as a spring medicine to restore lost energy. I have used the Compound for years and find it very beneficial. When I take it, it seems as though I did double work."

Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine compounded to strengthen nerves, stomach, liver and kidneys.

LARGE SPECIAL PREMIUMS OFFERED BY SOUTHERN INTERSTATE FAIR

Of Their Kind They Are Larger Than Any Ever Given by a Fair in This Country.

WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION

It Is Thought That the Results Will Prove Surprising.

GUARANTEE FUND IS GROWING

More Than $6,000 Is Now in Hand, and Still Many Important Lists Are Yet To Be Heard from by the Committee.

An important meeting of the advisory committee of the Southern Interstate Fair Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League, at which the subject of premiums was thoroughly discussed and some important steps taken toward improving the premium list of last year. Those present at the meeting were: Charles A. Collier, J. K. Ottley, John A. Miller, E. C. Peters, J. F. Beck and Thomas A. Martin.

The old list was carefully gone over and compared with the lists got out by other fair associations, with the result that many important changes were suggested and adopted. Instead of offering large premiums for individual county displays of agricultural products, which experience has taught is not the best method of securing the most attractive results, exceptionally large premiums will be given for individual products such as the best bushel of wheat, best twenty stalks of cotton, and the largest pumpkin. These premiums will be so large as to attract attention all over the country and the net result in the aggregate display is expected to be something enormous. At one of the Piedmont expositions this plan was tried with admirable success. A premium of $100 was offered for the best six ears of corn and the result was that the agricultural building was packed with the very finest corn to be had in the country.

In the present case the premiums have been more than doubled, and instead of one special premium, eight large prizes have been offered.

McKerrow Offers Prizes.

H. G. McKerrow, of Boston, who has recently inaugurated a movement to establish in Atlanta a large plant for the manufacture of cotton mill machinery, heard of the Interstate fair and has given Secretary Martin a check for $50 to be added to the premium of $250 for the twenty best stalks of corn.

Following are some of the largest of the special premiums agreed upon yesterday afternoon:

Best bushel wheat	$250
Best bushel oats	250
Best twenty ears corn	250
Best bushel sweet potatoes	250
Best bushel Irish potatoes	250
Best bale of hay	250
Best twenty stalks cotton (a)	250
Largest pumpkin	250

(a) H. G. McKerrow, of Boston, Mass., offers $50 additional for best twenty stalks cotton.

FOR INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS.

Best individual display agricultural products	$300
Second best display agricultural products	200
Third best display agricultural products	100

These premiums are by far the largest of the kind ever offered by a fair in this country and they are expected to attract widespread interest all over the United States.

Guarantee Fund Growing.

With the railroads and many of the largest corporations still to be heard from, the guarantee fund is growing steadily and in a few days will be complete. The amount already in hand is over $6,000.

Following are subscriptions reported yesterday:

Georgia Electric Light Company	$250
Atlanta Gas Light Company	250
Graton & Knight	20
J. M. Alexander	20
King Hardware Company	40
Beck & Gregg Hardware Company	50
Clarke Hardware Company	40
Anderson Hardware Company	15
Dinkins & Davidson	15
Atlanta Supply Company	25
V. A. Moore & Co.	10
Guy Mitchell	10
Brown Supply Company	25
Southern Belting Company	25
E. C. Atkins & Co.	10
Emerson, Smith & Co.	5
W. M. Spratlin	15
Cotton States Belting Company	20
Fourth National bank	75
Third National bank	75
Maddox-Rucker Banking Company	75
Lowry Banking Company	75
Neal Loan and Banking Company	75
Atlanta National bank	75
Capital City bank	75
Total	$1,370

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

PARK BOARD HELD MEETING.

No More Animals Will Be Purchased at Present for the Zoo at Grant Park.

The board of park commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the office of the mayor. The principal business of the meeting was to determine whether it would be advisable at the present time to purchase more animals for the zoo.

An auction sale of animals will occur within a few days in Cincinnati, and it was the idea of several members of the board to have a committee attend the auction for the purpose of purchasing animals. Objection was made, however, by Colonel Moyers, because the animals to be auctioned at Cincinnati are trained beasts. In addition there was the reason, said Colonel Moyers, that the large circuses of the country are at this season preparing for their annual tours and will have representatives at the auction to bid upon the animals.

Mayor Woodward advised the members of the board not to make their expenditures more than their appropriation, and this—because there are improvements needed at the park which will exhaust the appropriation—coupled with the statement of Colonel Moyers, caused the members of the board to decide to wait until the next meeting before further considering the purchase of more animals.

Directly after disposing of the animal question the board adjourned.

NEGRO FOUGHT COVINGTON.

Bicycle Officer Was Forced To Use His Billy Last Night—Knocked Out Gibson's Eye.

The right eye of John Gibson, a big, burly negro, was knocked out by Bicycle Officer Covington last night in Pittsburg. The officer had arrested the negro for beating his wife and was making an attempt to carry him to a call box and send him to the police station when he began fighting.

During the scramble the negro secured the officer's club, but before he could use it Covington jerked it back. Then the negro tried to hit him several times, the officer stated, and almost got the better of the fight, successfully warding off all the blows from the billie with his arm. Finally the officer succeeded in hitting Gibson squarely in the eye and ending the fight.

The attention of the officer was attracted to the home of the negro by the cries of his wife. There he found Gibson whipping the woman unmercifully. He arrested Gibson and the fight began. The negro was sent to the station house, where a charge of disorderly conduct was entered against him. Then he was sent to the Grady hospital, where his eye was given medical attention.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Tuesday, March 20, 1900.

Heel of Docket—October Term, 1899.

E. J. Reed et al v. J. R. Barber et al. Submitted.

A. A. Beaty, adm'x, v. J. L. Stapleton et al. Submitted.

K. H. Walker v. J. S. Reese & Co., and vice versa. Argued.

Farmers' Supply Co. et al. v. Dublin Iron Works. Argued.

Racine Iron Co. et al. v. P. L. McCommons, tax collector, et al. Submitted.

R. A. Williams v. E. Fears, sheriff, et al. Submitted.

W. H. Lawson v. E. O. Lawson. Submitted.

Southern Home B. & L. Asso. v. J. T. Butler et al. Argued.

J. A. Reid v. C. H. Caldwell et al., trustees. Argued.

S. A. Hudspeth v. R. L. Hall et al. Argued.

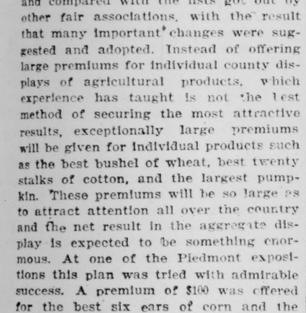
Garbutt Lumber Co. v. Gress Lumber Co. Argued.

Brunswick Hardware Co. v. G. L. Bingham. Submitted.

C., H. & D. Ry. Co. v. F. B. Cathcart, ex'x. Argued.

Mrs. V. A. Morris et al. v. Harry Dodd, trustee. Argued.

VINOL



How to get at the Kernel.

Nature has taught the squirrel how best to get at the desirable portion of a nut.

Science has taught us how to get at only the medicinal part of cod liver oil.

We have succeeded in obtaining in a concentrated state the medicinal principles that have made cod liver oil famous, and have discarded the vile-tasting and useless grease.

The result is Vinol, as a rebuilder, a tonic-reconstructor, a flesh-creator and blood-purifier, stands to-day without an equal.

Remember, We Guarantee Vinol. We Will Satisfy You or Return Your Money.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

6 and 8 Marietta St., and Cor. Whitehall and Alabama Sts.

GREAT INTEREST IN PRIMARY RULES

Meeting of County Committee To Be Largely Attended.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEEMEN

Fifth Ward Is Without a Member on the Committee.

THE FOUR CONTESTS IN THE COUNTY

One of the Most Interesting Races Will Be That for the Legislature with Four Candidates Out.

The probable action of the Fulton county democratic executive committee which has been called to meet in Judge Reid's courtroom Saturday at noon, relative to the rules governing the primary for members of the legislature and county officers, is the consuming topic of discussion with the various candidates for office and their friends. As forecasted in The Constitution of yesterday morning the date for the primary will be fixed for May 15th, which is the day for the general state primary. On this question it is probable that the members of the county committee will agree without much discussion, as it is desirable for more than one reason that a single primary for all offices should be held. Not only will the expense to the county be greatly reduced, but it is believed that a larger vote will be polled at a uniform primary for the county officers.

The revised list of the members of the county committee was given out by Chairman Howell last night. The list shows that the fifth ward is the only portion of the city without members of the committee. The list of the county democratic committee is as follows:

From the county at large—H. L. Culberson, W. J. Campbell, F. P. Rice, C. S. Northen, H. P. Ashley, Adam Poole, H. H. Cabaniss, L. Z. Rosser, Harvey Johnson, W. P. Hill, Sheppard Bryan.

First ward—W. H. Brotherton, J. C. Huff.

Second ward—T. J. Day, John B. Goodwin.

Third ward—S. W. Day, R. P. Dodge.

Fourth ward—S. A. Morris, R. U. Shirley.

Fifth ward—No members.

Sixth ward—J. W. Goldsmith, Charles J. Keith.

Seventh ward—R. H. Caldwell, Malvern Hill.

Adamsville—John F. Jones.

Battle Hill—J. T. Akridge.

Blackhall—Anthony Murphy.

Bryants—R. S. Baker.

Collins—Dr. W. C. Fisher.

Cook's—W. E. Gilleland.

Oak Grove—George Cook.

Peachtree—Dr. W. A. Smith.

Buckhead—W. C. Maddox.

East Point—Reuben Arnold, Sr.

Edgewood—W. T. Colquitt.

South Bend—J. J. Jordan.

The Four Contests.

The only contests in the county are those for membership in the lower house of the general assembly, for ordinary, for judge of the second division of the city court, for solicitor of the city court.

In the race for the legislature four candidates have announced, C. C. Houston, Morris Brandon, Porter King and John M. Slaton. The county was represented in the last house by John M. Slaton, Morris Brandon and Clarence Knowles, the last of whom will not offer for re-election.

In the contest for ordinary, Judge W. H. Hulsey, the present ordinary, is opposed by John R. Wilkinson and the race promises to be one of the most interesting of all. For judge of the city court, the present incumbent, Judge A. W. Calhoun, has against him W. J. Albert and Frank Arnold, and the contest for solicitor is between Eugene R. Black, who at present holds the office, James O'Neill, Alexander W. Stephens and Hubert Culberson.

J. J. Spalding Spoken Of.

Jack J. Spalding, of Atlanta, who has been prominently mentioned for one of the four places as delegate at large to the national convention at Kansas City, is receiving favorable notice in his candidacy from many parts of the state. From recent expressions in the press of the state it is regarded as probable that Jack Spalding will be selected without opposition at the state convention to go to Kansas City in July.

The Augusta Chronicle pays Mr. Spalding the following compliment:

"Mr. Jack J. Spalding, of Atlanta, has been suggested for one of Georgia's four members from the state at large to the national democratic convention. Mr. Spalding is one of the best democrats, one of the clearest-headed lawyers, one of the most enterprising citizens and one of the cleverest men in Georgia."

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

An Honored Record.

For thirty-three years the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company has held the confidence of the people. Its contract is a liberal one. For policies or territory address H. H. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

LOVE AT SIGHT.

You can't fool a woman in business matters as easy as some people think. Now, for instance, some people think there is not much difference in sewing machines. Now, let a woman who wants a new sewing machine try every machine on the market and she will, after a fair test, decide in favor of the famous light-running new No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The best in the world. The lightest running, almost noiseless, easy to manipulate. Office 71 Whitehall street.

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 23d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale March 22d, and for morning trains 23d; limited March 24, 1900.

Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN, District Passenger Agent.

Read the announcement of the Hotel Empire, New York city, on page 10 of this paper.

A GOOD CITY MAP.

We are selling for 10 cents each copies of the original edition of the best city map (Baylor, 1894) ever made of Atlanta. When our supply is gone it cannot be replaced. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY GETS VERDICT IN THE BRIDGE INJUNCTION SUIT

Judge J. H. Lumpkin Rendered His Decision in Case at an Early Hour Last Evening.

STREET RAILWAY MUST ACT

Can Either Construct a Single Track Trestle or Transfer.

A FINAL HEARING HAD YESTERDAY

If Street Railway Company Fails To Build Temporary Trestle for Its Cars, the Existing Restraining Order Will Expire Today.

Judge J. H. Lumpkin handed down his decision in the Whitehall street bridge injunction suit at 6.30 o'clock last evening. In effect it is a clear victory for the Southern Railway Company and the city of Atlanta, which was made a party defendant.

Briefly stated the court's decision is as follows:

If the Atlanta Railway and Power Company desires to construct a single track trestle around the old bridge over the Southern's tracks, then the temporary restraining order issued against the Southern to prevent it from tearing down the old bridge will remain of force for several days in order to give the street car company time to build the trestle.

If, however, the Atlanta Railway and Power Company should not desire to build such a trestle, then the temporary restraining will expire at noon today and the work of tearing away the old bridge to make room for the new one can then begin at once.

Judge Lumpkin stated, when rendering his decision, that the street railway company could make arrangements by 12 o'clock today to operate a system of transfers and might in that time place the necessary number of cars on the West End and East Point end of the Whitehall line to accommodate the patrons of the road.

The Argument Yesterday.

The continuation of the hearing, which was commenced Friday afternoon before Judge Lumpkin, was again taken up yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the superior courtroom. Colonel John B. Goodwin, leading counsel for the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, spoke for only a few moments and then Judge J. T. Pendleton, assistant city attorney, opened for the defense.

He did not speak at great length and during his speech he said that the street car company had no greater right to the city thoroughfares than the cabs that carried passengers for hire. He stated that the cab drivers exercised the rights which were naturally theirs, while the street car companies exercised their rights by authority of the franchises granted to them by the city authorities.

He said further that if the street car company feared that, by making connections with other of its lines, it would lay itself liable under a recent ordinance of council to a tax upon its gross receipts, such a connection had already been made and not so many months ago. Judge Pendleton insisted that the defendants were preparing to erect a substantial bridge which would benefit the street car company largely and that they should not be required to construct a trestle for the sole use of the plaintiff.

Judge Pendleton was followed by Judge R. T. Dorsey, leading attorney for the Southern Railway Company, who further set forth in his argument the contentions of the defense. He said that the Atlanta Railway and Power Company was the one that should erect the temporary single track trestle for its own use and if this was not done he saw no reason why a system of transfers could not be operated very satisfactorily.

He said that a foot passage would be left on the old bridge for the use of pedestrians or the passengers of the street car company and contended that there should not be any trouble whatever in operating transfers for a few days until the new bridge could be constructed.

Colonel Goodwin then concluded for the plaintiffs. In his closing remarks he stressed the point of the last notice which had been given the street car company officials by the Southern to the effect that the work of removing the old bridge would begin at once.

"That notice," said he, "was served at 9 o'clock and this work was to begin at 9:40 o'clock. You can see what a short time it would give us to make any preparations." He was interrupted at this point by one of his associates who whispered something in his ear. "I inadvertaintly made a mistake," he remarked. "I have just learned that that notice was filed with our company three minutes before 9 o'clock."

It was then half-past 6 o'clock and both sides having concluded, Judge Lumpkin rendered his decision.

History of the Case.

When the city council decided upon the widening of Whitehall street from the junction of Forsyth street to the Atlanta and West Point railroad crossing in West End the need of a new and substantial bridge over the tracks of the Southern railway where it runs across Whitehall street below Humphries street became apparent.

The Southern was to construct this new bridge and the city was to pay one-sixth of the cost. The work of widening Whitehall street five feet on either side began and was completed several weeks ago. In the meantime the railroad company had been at work building the two abutments upon which the new bridge was to rest. The material for the bridge was ordered from the manufacturers and the iron was delivered at the old bridge last week.

A steam derrick for hoisting the iron work into place was erected and it was expected that the work of building the bridge would begin at once. About one week ago the Atlanta Railway and Power Company filed a petition for injunction in the superior court praying that the Southern railway be restrained from proceeding to tear away the old bridge and thus cut the street car company's Whitehall lines in twain.

A temporary restraining order was issued by the court and the hearing for a permanent injunction was ordered to occur the next morning. When this came on to be heard it was postponed several times for various reasons and last Friday afternoon was taken up before Judge J. H. Lumpkin. A partial hearing was had that day, the court adjourning at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The hearing was continued Monday and yesterday afternoon, both sides consuming several days in introducing the necessary evidence, which consisted of affidavits. Counsel for the street railway company began the argument Monday afternoon and the case was concluded yesterday afternoon, the court rendering a decision, which will doubtless mean that the street car company will inaugurate a system of transfers at the bridge.

IS GIVEN CHEST OF SILVER.

Rev. Theron H. Rice, of This City, Is Made a Present by the Ladies of Athens.

Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, has received a chest of silver from his admirers in Athens, Ga. The silver arrived yesterday, having been sent on the morning train from Athens. So great an impression did Dr. Rice make upon the people of Athens that Dr. Walden, pastor of the Presbyterian church of that city, asked Mrs. C. B. Griffith, Mrs. A. L. Hull and Mrs. W. D. Hooper, three ladies in his congregation, to arrange for a fitting testimonial to be presented to Dr. Rice.

It was soon discovered by these ladies that many people other than Presbyterians desired contributing to the fund with which the testimonial was to be purchased. The heavy oaken chest bears upon it the inscription:

"To Rev. Theron Hall Rice, D.D., from the members of the Presbyterian church and other friends in Athens, Ga., in grateful and loving remembrance of the spiritual blessings received from God through his ministry during the series of meetings held February 11-24, 1900."

Upon each one of the pieces of heavy silver, which are quite numerous, are the initials "T. H. R."

REWARD WILL BE OFFERED.

Mayor Will Pay Reward for Conviction of Parties Who Recently Cut Fire Department Hose.

Mayor Woodward will offer a reward for the conviction of the parties who cut the hose of the fire department last Sunday night. A resolution authorizing him to offer a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of the parties was introduced in council last Monday afternoon by Councilman Thompson and was adopted then.

The hose was cut during the fire on Marietta street. It was a particularly bad blaze and required great care on the part of the firemen. While the streams were playing on the fire the men who were holding the hose felt it grow slack in their hands and then the water stopped.

It was thought that the hose had burst, but investigation proved that it had been cut. Later a negro was found who had seen two white men cut the hose. Knowledge of this caused Councilman Thompson to introduce his resolution. If the parties are caught they will be dealt with severely.

MOBILE AND OHIO BUYS ROAD.

President Russell Announces Purchase of St. Louis and Cairo.

Mobile, Ala., March 20.—President Russell announces tonight that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company has purchased the controlling stock of the St. Louis and Cairo road, thus giving the company ownership of a line from St. Louis to the gulf. The purchase has been made necessary by the rapid increase of trade via this port with Cuba and Central America.

TO BE MADE STANDARD GAUGE

President Barber Buys York County's Interest in Railroad.

Yorkville, S. C., March 20.—President W. A. Barber, of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company, today bought the 1,000 shares that York county owns in that corporation at $250 a share. President Barber was willing to pay cash, but the county board of commissioners were unwilling to make the sale except upon condition that the road be made a standard gauge between this date and January 1, 1901. That condition was accepted.

State Election Board To Meet.

Raleigh, N. C., March 20.—(Special.)—The legislature at its last session created a state election board of seven members. This is called to meet here April 2d. The republicans propose to try to obtain an injunction to restrain the board from meeting, as its powers are quite extensive.

Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

$5.00 A MONTH.

Thousands Take Advantage of Dr. Hathaway's Offer.

He Will Treat All Patients Suffering from Catarrhal Disease Who Apply to Him Before April 1st, at the Uniform Nominal Rate of $5 a Month All Medicines Included.



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

The proof of the public appreciation of Dr. Hathaway's offer of the nominal rate of $5 a month to all sufferers from Catarrhal diseases has been abundantly shown in the great numbers who have already taken advantage of it. In spite of this daily rush of applicants both by letter and personally, Dr. Hathaway will keep to the letter of his offer, and all who place themselves under his care before April 1st, provided they are suffering from any Catarrhal complaint, will be treated at the uniform rate of $5 a month.

THIS IS THE OFFER.

During the month of March all sufferers from Catarrh who apply to Dr. Hathaway will be treated until cured, and supplied with all needed medicines, at the uniform rate of $5 a month. There will be no extra charges of any sort above the $5 a month rate. This means that provided you place yourself under Dr. Hathaway's treatment before April 1st, you will not be called upon to pay more than $5 a month, so long as you are under his treatment. This nominal rate, however, applies only to the treatment of Catarrhal diseases.

DR. HATHAWAY'S TREATMENT CURES.

The only way to cure Catarrh is to kill germs which cause it. Dr. Hathaway's is the only treatment which kills these germs without injury to the mucous membranes which they inhabit, and in which they breed.

There are two classes of treatments in use, which are extremely objectionable:

First. The class which consists of Drugs, Vapors, Impregnated Air, etc., and which simply stupefies the germs, causing them to lay dormant, when they revive and continue their breeding, their irritation and their destruction.

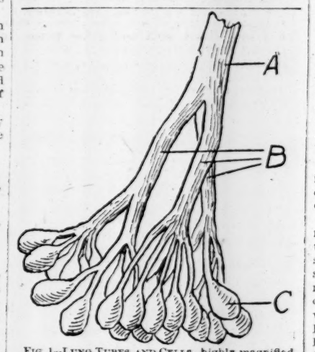


FIG. 1—LUNG TUBES AND CELLS, highly magnified. A, small Bronchial Tube; B, Lung Tubes; C, Lung Cells.

Second. The treatment which consists of remedies and surgical work—the knife, burning, electricity, etc., which often result in troubles worse even than Catarrh itself and fall utterly to kill the germs.

Catarrh can be cured by means of Dr. Hathaway's system of treatment, in every stage except when there is actual decay of the lung cells, and in many cases it is even arrested at this stage, and he has cured thousands of cases of those who came to him supposing they had consumption, who he found, after careful examination, to have nothing more serious than Bronchial Catarrh. Not that Bronchial Catarrh is without its danger, for the tendency of Catarrh is always to extend deeper and deeper, and unless checked, the fatal form of consumption inevitably results.

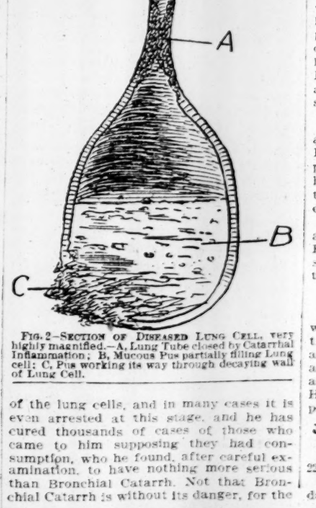


FIG. 2—SECTION OF DISEASED LUNG CELL, very highly magnified.—A, Lung Tube closed by Catarrhal Inflammation; B, Mucous Pus partially filling Lung cell; C, Pus working its way through decaying wall of Lung Cell.

Dr. Hathaway's record of cures for over twenty years amply proves every statement he has made in relation to his system of treatment for this disease.

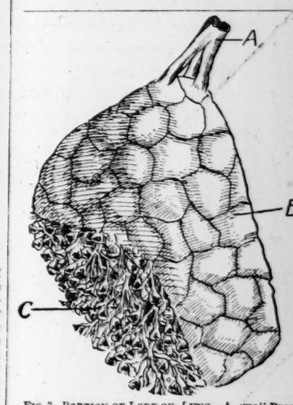


FIG. 3—PORTION OF LOBE OF LUNG.—A, small Bronchial Tubes; B, outer coating of Lung; C, showing decay of portion of Lung Tissues caused by Consumption, resulting from Catarrh.

NO NEW-COMER.

Dr. Hathaway Is Known, Respected and Honored by the People of Atlanta and the Whole South.

Dr. Hathaway is known to the people of Atlanta. He is no new-comer, no transient medical visitor. He has been established in Atlanta many years. People come to him from hundreds of miles to be treated. His record of cures of all manner of diseased conditions has established him as the leading specialist of the south. He is respected and he is honored by the whole community. He is known as the physician who cures where others have failed, and it is this knowledge which has given him his enormous practice, greater than that of any other specialist, or firm of specialists, three times over. His method of treatment is his own, perfected by himself during 20 years of active practice.

His office is fitted with all the latest electrical and other appliances.

HIS WONDERFUL CABINET ELECTRICAL MACHINE,

the finest in the south, gives three different currents, Galvanic, Faradic and Cautery. It is worth a journey to look at it, and under the manipulation of this most skillful specialist is infallible in its cures of many chronic diseases and is of great assistance in the treatment of others in connection with Dr. Hathaway's regular remedies.

DR. HATHAWAY'S NEW MEDICINAL ELECTRIC BELT

is acknowledged to be the most effective ever invented, and it is supplied in all cases where it will aid a cure.

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ATLANTA, GA., March 21, 1900.

An Unwarranted Interference.

The city council on Monday afternoon took occasion to abolish the police reserve. There was only one dissenting vote, that of Councilman Wiley Pope, of the seventh ward. Councilman Pope stood alone, yet we risk nothing in saying that his vote and the reasons he gave for it represent the sentiment of the responsible taxpayers of this city more than the action of the majority of council does.

We make this statement without regard to the merits of the question relative to the necessity or the uselessness of the police reserve. The reserve may be a good thing, or it may be a bad thing; it may be necessary or it may be unnecessary; its abolition may be desirable, or it may be undesirable. We do not propose to discuss this branch of the question at all, for the simple reason that it has no bearing at all on the really important principle which council has turned topsy-turvy.

That body, coming to the performance of its duties, found that they could be simplified by delegating certain powers to a board of police commissioners. To insure the performance of these functions, council selected the commissioners, and made them responsible. Whenever they fail in their duties it is in the power of council to rid itself of them, either by electing new men, or by repealing the ordinance under which the board was established.

It will be seen, therefore, that the question whether there shall or shall not be a police reserve, requiring officers to serve extra hours, has nothing whatever to do with the matter which we are discussing. The real question is this: Shall council delegate certain duties and responsibilities to a board composed of men whom it has carefully selected, and then undertake to perform these duties itself by overriding and ignoring the board? Is this the way to promote efficiency in the police department? Council, be it remembered, has placed the police department in the hands of this board. It has said to these members, in effect, "What we want and what the city wants is an efficient police department. The details necessary to be considered in securing efficiency are too numerous and intricate for us to supervise. We have other duties which are numerous and important enough to take all our time. We place the police department in your hands, and we shall hold you responsible for its management."

Of course, council did not say this in so many words, but that is the sole meaning of its action in establishing a board of police commissioners and in selecting members to perform the duties devolving on the board. It may happen, as now seems to be the case, that a majority of council for some reason or other, fails to relish or approve a particular measure instituted by those to whom it has delegated power. What is the remedy? It seems to us that the most legitimate course to pursue in a case of that kind would be for council to pass a resolution suggesting that the rule or regulation which is found to be obvious or unnecessary be rescinded and repealed by the board. In that case, if the members of the board feel that their rule or regulation has been made after careful investigation, and that it is to the interest of the public service they can put the facts on record and then carry out the wishes of council or resign.

On the other hand, if council has reason to believe that any board to which it has delegated certain powers and duties is not fulfilling expectations, it should either abolish it or select new members. To ignore such a board altogether is to introduce a demoralizing precedent. The reasons given by Councilman Pope for refusing to vote for the abolition of the reserve are simply unanswerable. No attempt was made to answer them. Without regard to the merits of the contention for or against the reserve, the vote to abolish it without consulting the police commissioners is a plain declaration that council has no confidence in the judgment of men of its own selection; and it seems to be in the nature of an advertisement to rank and file of the police that hereafter when any rule or regulation instituted by the board of commissioners is unsatisfactory to them, all that is necessary is to do a little electioneering with members of council.

The police reserve as it exists may be unnecessary; it may involve hardships and burdens; it may be this, that or the other, as we have said before; but whatever the reserve may or may not be, it would have been better for the police department and less demoralizing, in so far as necessary discipline is concerned, if council had proceeded somewhat differently in the matter. Wherever rigid discipline is necessary there will be some degree of hardship. That is inevitable; but is it best to mitigate the hardship by practically declaring a lack of confidence in men who have been chosen to institute the rules and regulations necessary to discipline?

The action of council practically throws the whole question into politics, and it may as well abolish the police commission and manage the police department by a committee composed of members of its own body.

Suppose that similar action should be taken with respect to the fire department, what would be the result? As matters stand, Chief Joyner has entire control of all the details of his department. His men are under strict, if not severe discipline, and their duties involve hardship as well as danger. The men are liable at any time to be on duty twenty-four or thirty-six hours in a case of emergency, and they are expected to take risks which frequently involve the loss of life.

The Atlanta fire department, under the management of Chief Joyner, is admitted to be the most efficient and effective in the whole country, considering its resources. It covers more ground and puts out more fires than any department in the world that is not more than twice its size and strength. This fact is known and admitted throughout the country. But suppose that Chief Joyner should introduce for the purpose of adding to the effectiveness of his department a plan which also added to the hardships of the men under him. Suppose, moreover—though, in fact, this part of the supposition is ridiculous—that council should abolish out of hand the rule or regulation which had been instituted, how long would it be before the department would go to pieces?

Council has its remedies and its methods, but it would be far better for the efficiency of the police department and for the good of the city if it should proceed in a way that would do no injustice to anyone. If it has no confidence in the wisdom, experience and judgment of the men whom it has selected to manage the details of the police department it should either remove them, or abolish the board. Such a course would be less open to criticism, not to say suspicion, than that which they have pursued.

As a matter of fact, the police board itself has at last, after many trials and tribulations, recognized the necessity of suppressing all factions among its members. For years there has been a "Brotherton faction" and an "English faction." Just what was the line of division or opposition between these factions or between others that may have had an anonymous existence, we have never been able to perceive. But now that Captain Brotherton has been made chairman by Captain English's vote, it is clear that the factional feeling has been suppressed or overcome.

So far the city is to be congratulated. It means (unless the board should resign in a body as the result of council's action on the police reserve) that the commissioners will devote themselves to their duties with an eye single to developing the police department into the very highest state of efficiency possible. Captain Brotherton will make a good chairman. He has for years been concerned in promoting and improving our police system, and he is familiar with every detail of the department.

Whether the effectiveness of the commission will be crippled by the extraordinary interference of council remains to be seen.

The Porto Rican Situation.

Seldom has the cause of a people appealed more strongly to the sense of justice of the entire world than that which has been made by the people of Porto Rico to the government of the United States.

The delegation now in Washington, representing the people of Porto Rico, has issued an address to the American people, the motto of which is "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." Going on, this appeal describes the solemn crisis which exists when the life of a hitherto free people is at stake, and when the records of a great government for justice and freedom is about to be reversed, so as to stand at discredit when compared to that of Spain. The memorable pledges by which General Nelson A. Miles gained the confidence of the people of Porto Rico have been followed by a determination to deprive these people of the rights which they held under the Spanish government, without giving to them corresponding rights in our own. They are made the subjects of the very system which formed a justification for American revolution against British rule. This new condition is forced upon the people of Porto Rico in face of the declaration of the president himself, as to what constitutes our plain duty toward them. The tax measure in relation to Porto Rico is denounced as unjust and odious, and the proposal to set aside all measures establishing civil government is regarded with concern and dismay.

It stands to the eternal credit of the people of Porto Rico that they resent the dole of charity with which they would be humiliated, and demand their rights as American citizens to be permitted to build up their own fortunes. All that they ask of the people of the United States is that free trade which exists between citizens of the union, and for the rest they will depend upon their own strong arms and industry.

It is no wonder then that the committee goes on to declare that the republican policy toward the islands "arouses the utmost indignation that a million intelligent Christian people, nearly 80 per cent of Caucasian birth, long in the enjoyment of the highest rights of representation in the national cortes of Spain; who have had universal suffrage, municipal autonomy, and substantially free commerce with their sovereign country for years; a community whose thrift, freedom from debt, virtue and achievements bespeak its character, which freed its slaves on its own motion and paid for them without a murmur, whose steadfastness gave it the name, even in Spain, of 'ever faithful isle,' must now plead for those fundamental civil rights which the fathers of the great republic declared to be the inalienable right of every man." Then the committee asks "will someone tell why the people of Porto Rico, a million strong, of Caucasian blood and of the Christian faith, with the refinements, culture and intelligence of an ancient civilization, strongly represented among them and influencing the masses, should be pushed back under military domination? Then the stirring appeal is made that party prejudices should be laid aside, "for with partisanship the Porto Rican delegates in their effort to bring congress to recognize their rights have nothing to do. As Americans, and Americans only, they wish to judge and be judged in turn. As American citizens they plead for the million others to be received as American citizens, not as crown colony subjects; as free and protected members of the body politic, not as objects of pauperizing charity, paternalism, or imperialistic dependence. They call upon every patriotic American to raise his voice in their behalf, that the integrity of the soldier's promise may be maintained; that the honor of a nation may be preserved; that a starving people may be allowed to work out their own salvation; that, in a word, Porto Rico may indeed be free!"

It must be a revelation to the people of the United States to find that our new fellow citizens are thus capable of stating and defending their own cause, and that they furnish such evidence of their ability to do credit to the name of American citizen. On general principles, regardless of the intellectual standing of the people concerned, the people of the United States would insist upon the preservation of our traditional policy of equal rights under the government. In this case, however, we are agreeably surprised to find that what would have been in any event the determination of our people is strengthened by the character and standing of those whose rights are at stake. The island of Porto Rico has been annexed to the territory of the United States by the purchase of the sovereignty of Spain, by the ratification of the treaty including this very question, by the senate and by the free and willing allegiance of the people themselves, who hailed the American flag with all of the enthusiasm born of patriotism and love. At the very moment when these events were transpiring, a visitation of Providence afflicted the people and reduced them to want. The heart of the people of the United States went out to them not in charity, but in humanity. The situation was one of peril, because out of it might have been developed the fact that our new fellow citizens were craven and beggarly, and would be willing to hold out forever the hand of mendicancy. It is here that the great revelation has been made which shows that these people, though afflicted, are proud and high-spirited, and repudiate that charity which would degrade them to a position of pauperism, and ask instead for an American's chance to work out their own salvation. Unfortunately, our government, in its present hands, stands across the way, engaged in the work on the one hand of destroying Porto Rican patriotism, and on the other of repressing the liberty-loving spirit of our own people. It is fortunate that administrations are short-lived, and that an appeal is about to be taken to the people.

The democracy, as the custodian of American honor and American progress, will champion the cause of Porto Rico, and there can be no doubt but that the answer will be all that could be expected.

Colonel Peek's Testimony.

The testimony of Colonel W. L. Peek, before the United States industrial commission, contains an alarming statement which deserves serious consideration.

Colonel Peek declared that 80 per cent of the farmers of the state were non-landowners. Again he declared that only about 20 per cent of the farmers owned their own farms. Whatever way Colonel Peek's testimony is turned, this ugly fact still obstrudes itself, and must puzzle the student of affairs without furnishing any explanation.

The existence, side by side with the white people, of an inferior race, largely engaged in farming, would explain a certain percentage of this non-landowning class. But after making every necessary deduction for the presence of the negro, it still remains true that an alarming percentage of white farmers are content with the role of tenant at will. If the people of Georgia were nomadic in character, and the farms were occupied by strolling laborers passing from one section to the other, there could be some explanation for this state of things. But such is not the case. The white population of Georgia is almost as fixed as is the population of any European country; the people living in our rural districts are not only native born, but can trace their descendancy through several generations of Georgians. Thus born and bred into the country, they seem to be landless, and what is much worse, they seem to prefer that condition. Why, is a question to be exploited.

The hundreds of thousands of people who annually pass through Castle Garden are imbued by but one ambition, and that is to own land in their own right. It is such men as these who have built up states like Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Many of them had to work under employment to get a start, but they never lost sight of that one ambition—some day to own the land they tilled. Why is it, then, when the land-owning desire is so strong in the minds of these emigrants, that it has grown so weak in the minds of so many native Georgians? It will not do to say that it is because of recent low prices of cotton, because this condition existed twenty and thirty years ago just as strong as it exists today. Somehow or other there is a spirit which needs to be aroused in our people for the ownership of land. The man who has to make his living by agriculture, and that is the normal condition, should be ambitious of owning the land upon which he works. Even were he content with a simple diet of potatoes, he should want to own the single acre upon which these potatoes are grown. He should not be content to be carried from one year's end to another by a landlord, when his own personal integrity can gain for him credit in town, and his own labor can win him a support from the ground.

All over the state there is vacant land awaiting the toiler. There are men with large estates anxious to divide up and sell, but they cannot find purchasers who are willing to undertake the task. If land in one place happens to be high, in other places it can be found low enough. In other words, the man who is determined to be his own landlord, can reach that condition by grit and perseverance. It is probable that there is some deficiency in the law which renders time sales dangerous to the owner. These should be so amended as to make transfers of land easy, so that the purchaser might be enabled to gain a title. If a landowner has to run the risk, once he surrenders possession under bond for title and be subjected to annoyance and delay in recovering possession, then both landowner and possible buyer are injured. One of the most important questions in Georgia today, because it strikes at the very root of agricultural industry, is that of encouraging non-landowners to buy and landowners to sell, on such terms that the poor man can work out final possession.

The gentlemen who are now figuring for election to the next general assembly could not do better than to take under advisement this very question. Let each man look over the vacant land in his constituency and the men who might be induced to buy if only the holders would sell. Let the necessary reform in land laws be made so that transfers may be instantly made. If in this way we can change the percentage and have 80 per cent of landowners, instead of 20 per cent, we will have increased the industry and prosperity of the state in the same ratio.

General Otis has discovered that there is more trouble in Manila

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Nebraska democrats are inclined to talk out in meeting.

Mr. Watterson, who was accused of forming a coalition to defeat Bryan for the nomination, enters a denial emphatic enough to settle the hash of half a dozen such rumors.

General Buller appears to be something of a back number.

It appears that Brother Sheldon's project was invented by and is in charge of a shrewd advertising agent of the east. This fact is calculated to obliterate the religious.

THE STATE PRESS.

The Constitution's Work.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress: The Atlanta Constitution deserves full credit for its fight against the claim of Neill, the New Orleans cotton man, who predicted an enormous cotton crop last fall just as the cotton season opened. Neill had previously made estimates which were approximately close to the actual number of bales produced, and hence his prediction that the crop of 1899 would reach 11,000,000 bales, possibly more, had a depressing effect upon the market. Reliable information gathered from all sections of the cotton belt conflicted with Neill's estimate, and the receipts of cotton have subsequently proven that he overshot the mark about 2,000,000 bales. The Constitution exerted its influence to prove that the crop would be approximately 9,000,000 bales, causing many farmers to be more cautious in marketing their crop, and when the market advanced they reaped the benefit of the rise in price. Unfortunately Neill's prediction caused heavy losses to farmers who sold early in the season.

Ode to Spring.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard:

Hail, gentle spring!
(Nay, hay, we want no hail;
The very thought doth make our spirits quail—
It does, by jing!)
Reign, then—
But mark well how we spell it—
R-e-i-g-n!
That's how you hear us tell it.
Oh, Spring,
You are a sportive maid,
And well you know
How freeze-out's played,
But don't do so
This year.
We're glad you're here,
And crown you queen
With garlands green
And flowerets sweet.
'Tis very meet
With smiles to greet
You, Spring!
You gladness bring;
That's why we say
We hope you've come to stay!

—THE RUSTLER.

Music Hath Charms.

Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget: Some days ago a man residing in the upper portion of the county sent to both Dahlonega and Cleveland after a physician for his son who was seriously sick, but he was too poor to pay and no medical aid could be obtained. So the father could do nothing but sit down by his suffering boy and trust to providence. The family all got around the bed and watched and bathed the sick one's painful head. In a short while they noticed that the boy got better and as time passed the sick one improved rapidly, causing the whole family to feel like rejoicing, when a fiddle was sent for, the music commenced and they had a big time.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: Atlanta has decided to hold an interstate fair to open on October 10th and continue two weeks.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: Sam Jones having attacked the old carshed in Atlanta, Editor Dick Grubb, of The Darien Gazette, says: "Sam has met his match now." It certainly is true that the Atlanta carshed is hard to move.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard: You "can't lose" Atlanta. She is going to have another big fair this fall and this time it will be called the Southern Interstate fair, opening October 10th and closing October 28th.

His Choice.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Singing is recommended as a cure for disease," remarked the tenor.

"I prefer the disease," added the philistine.

SOME RANDOM GOSSIP ABOUT BRIGHT MEN

In my walks and talks, here and there, in this always busy metropolis, I see many men whose names I never hear, and, on the other hand, it is a common thing to find people talking every day in the hotel lobbies about citizens who are rarely ever seen there.

Whenever I drift into a crowd of politicians and lawyers, and the conversation turns upon the young men whose talents fit them for exceptional success in public life, I always hear some high compliment paid to Albert Howell.

I don't meet him once a year—I never see him among the well-known men who lounge in public places, and yet there is no Georgian of his age whose name I hear oftener.

"I'll tell you his strong point," said a popular judge to me the other day. "It is not so much his ability, culture or eloquence, though he possesses these in a very high degree. Added to his mental gifts and accomplishments he has that most wonderful and most winning of all things—that mysterious power, which, for want of a better name, we call personal magnetism."

"Just what I was going to say," remarked a veteran politician. "I have seen Albert Howell managing matters which were both important and difficult, and I have been astonished at the ease with which he overcame all opposition and succeeded. I have never met a man who surpassed him in the great art of persuading and controlling groups of men when he came in personal contact with them."

"But he is not after office," said one of the listeners.

"No," was the reply. "I really believe that he prefers law to politics, and that is the mystery to me. If I had his peculiar gifts and powers, I'd seek a bigger field—I'd go to Washington."

"And become a lobbyist," interrupted the judge. "Fortunately, our young friend is not tempted in that direction. With his bright prospects at the bar he is not likely to neglect the profession which is certain to bring him fame and fortune. I would rather be a great lawyer than what is called a great statesman in this degenerate age. The fact is, I believe the great statesmen are all dead."

Yesterday I saw Colonel Bill Peek and Congressman Lon Livingston holding a brief conversation.

The former rivals wore smiling faces, and seemed to be on the best of terms.

The colonel and the congressman are neighbors. From Peek's front plazza one can see the smoke curling upward, miles away, from the chimneys of Livingston's farmhouse, beyond the borders of Rockdale, in a quiet corner of Newton.

At one time there was no love lost between these two men, but they are too sensible to let politics make them enemies. Livingston can afford to be in a good humor, because he has things his own way, and Peek will not sulk in his tent, because he is not built that way. He may talk discouragingly about agricultural conditions, but he is a model farmer, and has made money all his life out of the soil.

Agriculture in Georgia would be all right if all the famers had the sense, industry and economy of Bill Peek. Only a few years ago the Russian government sent over two agents who lived on his farm a year or so to learn his methods with cotton.

The colonel has an ideal rural home, and he is happier there than he would be in Washington, but I doubt any men's ability to make him see the situation in that light.

"Did you read The Constitution's sketch the other day of George G. Smith?" asked Mr. Joseph Thompson. "Smith, of Chicago, the multi-millionaire who got his start with a Georgia bank, and recently died in London. Well, he once owned property here in Atlanta. Long before the war my father sold him the corner lot on Wall and Peachtree, opposite the old National hotel."

This was new to me. How narrowly Atlanta missed the distinction of having a money king for one of her leading citizens. But, if he had lived and died here he might have had fewer millions to leave to his nephew, "the silent man of Wall street."

Would he have done as much for us as Carnegie, who never owned any Atlanta dirt?

Some of the best writers among us are men who cannot be induced to use their pens for either profit or glory.

There is Dr. Joe Jacobs, for instance. It is impossible to talk with him a half hour on literary topics without coming to the conclusion that he is a fine belles letters scholar and a man of rare critical taste.

Two years ago the doctor wrote and read before the American Pharmaceutical Association a paper on "Drug Conditions During the War Between the States," which, I am glad to see, has been published in a neat pamphlet.

It is an instructive, thrilling, entertaining chapter of war history, and some of our leading magazines would have paid a fancy price for it.

Jacobs is a many-sided man. He would have been a splendid success in either law or literature. As it is, he finds time for books and art, and the famous poets, novelists and journalists who visit Atlanta are warmly welcomed by him, and they immediately recognize him as a congenial spirit—a man of genius and a prince of good fellows.

I want to see the whole of that pamphlet incorporated in a war history.

Judge Harry Reed seems to have no opposition for re-election to the judgeship of the first division of our city court.

Coming to Atlanta, a few yeas ago, a comparative stranger to our bar and people, he very soon made a legion of friends, and the few lawyers who were against him at first are now among his warmest supporters.

He has a fine record in the supreme court, and if my recollection is not at fault, he has never been reversed there, except in two or three cases, and then it was on the facts—never on the law.

This is a record to be proud of, but what delights the judge fully as much is the fair and cordial treatment of the lawyers who had so long been on such friendly relations with his predecessor, Judge Van Epps.

But lawyers generally give one of their profession a fair showing, and even a stranger fares well at their hands when he deserves it.

A good memory is a rare thing these days, and when I find a man who is gifted in that line I always make a note of it.

Frank Stanton can memorize more poetry in a shorter time than any living man, and beat any other man in forgetting facts and dates. The late Henry Jones, the journalist, was a phenomenon in the matter of remembering statistics and political facts. Mr. P. J. Moran seems to have past and current history at his tongue's end, but I have found a new man with a very peculiar memory.

Mr. C. J. Haden, the lawyer, is a very busy man and a hard student, but he never forgets dates, details, persons, places and the prices of merchandise.

When a boy he was an insurance clerk, and at that time he carried in his head, and could repeat off-hand, the names of 6,000 policy holders and their address.

Beat that, if you can!

Read a price list to him once, and he will repeat it!

His memory is equally good in matters relating to literature, journalism, law and history. He has traveled extensively, and his range of information is apparently unlimited.

He manages the heavy interests of wealthy clients, and dictates to two stenographers at the same time, rarely referring to documents. He personally looks after the construction of railways, telephone lines and cotton mills for his clients, and yet is ready at any time to discuss international law, the south African question, or our colonial history.

Haden started as a newspaper man in Alabama, and worked his way up. He is entirely self-educated, and is one of the finest writers in the south.

This young man will accomplish great things, or else suddenly collapse—a victim of nervous prostration.

The human machine will not stand too great a strain.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

APPEAL OF PORTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES

"And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

To the American People—There are grave moments in the history of your country as well as that of Porto Rico. A solemn crisis is at hand—one that most intimately concerns the citizens of this free nation, and which means the salvation or the irremediable ruin "of the gem of the Antilles," the survival or destruction of a loyal and trustful people, to the lasting credit or disgrace of the American union and its governing powers.

x x x

In view of the signal events of the past few weeks and their critical effect upon the destinies of two countries which are, by virtue of authorized pledges, actual and implied, one and the same, it is expedient that the people of the United States should become aware of the memorable pledges made in their behalf at the time of the occupation of our island; what the national legislature is doing regarding the fulfillment of those obligations, and, lastly what the people of the island have a right to expect by way of civil rights and privileges; what they may equitably demand, not only for the restoration of their former prosperity, but for the preservation of their very existence.

In the summer of 1898 General Nelson A. Miles and a small army accomplished a practically bloodless victory over an island which had been four hundred years under the yoke of Spanish misrule; instead of enemies he found only friends; instead of shot and shell only cheers of welcome, and planting there the flag which was hailed as the symbol of a people's deliverance, he promised "protection not only to the islanders, but to their property," and "to promote prosperity and bestow upon them the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of the American government."

Not content, however, with allowing the people of Porto Rico to remain in ignorance of their exact status as either citizens or subjects of their adopted country, deaf to their cries of distress and blind to their imperative needs, the national congress now proposes to add ignominy to sorrow and injustice to affliction by imposing upon the island systems of taxation and vassalage as immoral in principle as they are questionable in purpose, as odious to freedom-loving Americans as they are obnoxious to the people they oppress, and identical with those which drove the American patriots of '76 to resist and destroy by force of arms the tyrant which imposed them.

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Against the express will and wish of the chief executive in his last message to congress, against the solemn vows of the soldier who first hoisted the flag of freedom over Porto Rican soil, against the advice of the honorable secretary of war, the governors general of the island, the recommendations of the president's special commissioner and the United States consul general to Porto Rico; against the just demands of the Porto Rican delegates, and above all, against the combined sentiment of the representative press and seventy-five millions of people whose exponent it is, an unjust and odious tax measure has passed the house of representatives and it is now even proposed to set aside all measures establishing civil government for the island.

The American people and the press, who, thrusting aside all constitutional questions and all subterfuges or sophistries, have recently, almost with one voice, emphatically demanded for Porto Rico as her right free commerce with the United States, will be startled and indignant to learn that it is now proposed to fling the reduced tariff and a gift of $2,000,000 as a "sop" to the starving and prostrate island, and to suppress all legislation in congress establishing a stable government—its gravest need—and to relegate the island, for another year at least, to the ruinous conditions of military rule.

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Compared to this enormity, which means inevitably the putting out of the last ray of hope in the stricken island and turning it over to the blackness of despair, the tariff outrage shrinks to nothing. While as a matter of principle we could never consent to the imposition of any tariff on commerce between the United States and Porto Rico, the reduced schedules proposed (especially if imposed as promised by the addition of a liberal "free list" of food supplies, etc.) will perhaps permit tolerable and somewhat better conditions, but to deny us stable civil government and the essentials to our very existence, which can come only through it, is to strike down at a blow every hope, promise and possibility of redemption. What have we done; what do we lack, that this last, cold-blooded refinement of oppression should be decreed against us by the voices that pledged us only so little ago every good thing under the folds of the American flag?

It arouses the utmost indignation that a million intelligent Christian people, nearly 80 per cent of Caucasian birth, long in the enjoyment of the highest rights of representation in the national cortes of Spain, who have had universal suffrage, municipal autonomy, and (substantially) free commerce with their sovereign country for years; a community whose thrift, freedom from debts, virtue and achievements bespeak its character, which freed its slaves on its own motion and paid for them without a murmur; whose steadfastness gave it the name, even in Spain, of 'The Ever Faithful Isle," must now plead for those fundamental civil rights which the fathers of the great republic declared to be "the inalienable rights" of every man.

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Taken by the war power of this republic, the most enlightened, resourceful and powerful of the nations, into its possession, with every pledge and promise of all the benefits of which it boasts itself the exponent, by what right or pretext that can stand the scrutiny or God or man is this little island made to suffer woes far greater than those she once endured (but was rapidly surmounting) under the tyranny of Spain, and coldly and indifferently thrust into vassalage—not being "citizens," they are hence either subjects or slaves—its former rights curtaled, its markets taken away and only the barest husks of charity thrown to it to feed upon? Will some one tell why they who came trustingly, confidingly under the flag and have loyally and devotedly given themselves to it, should be reduced to the condition of "white slaves" and bade be thankful for the pittance doled out to them? Will some one tell why the people of Porto Rico, a million strong, of Caucasion blood and of the Christian faith, with the refinement, culture and intelligence of an ancient civilization strongly represented among them and influences the masses; with a military, political, social and financial history of which any people might well be proud; with a homogeneous population of exceptional individuality, intelligence and commercial instinct; with one-quarter of its people able to read and write and the percentage rapidly increasing; with more English-speaking residents than the whole Hawaiian archipelago; tractable, loyal and ambitious, with a wealth of tropical products lying at the very harbor gates of the United States; with their island, the furthest outpost of the nation, sure to be the first assailed in the event of war, and hence to be defended by their arms, should be thrust back under military dominion, while the hundred thousand people of the remote islands of the Hawaiian group should be erected into a territory, the constitution be extended to them and free commerce unhesitatingly given them?

***

In accepting the privileges and immunities of the liberal institutions of this land, which they were promised as a condition of alliance, the Porto Ricans were also aware of the responsibilities and duties which devolve upon republican citizenship. They have not, nor will they ever, underestimate one jot of these obligations, nor shirk one duty equitably and lawfully imposed. But they cannot bear without protest, having enjoyed high representative dignity under the Spanish reign, that they should be made to endure the odium of an offensive precedent, to be treate ddifferently from the other territories or chosen to serve as an ignominious citation in the treatment of other islands which are now or about to be acquired by the union. Small community though she may be, Porto Rico represents principle, and all dealings either follow an old or else establish a new precedent. It is far better to follow a good one, such as has always obtained in the American republic since the framing of the constitution, than to establish a bad one which must forever work greater harm to the oppressors than to the oppressed and pile up troubles for a future generation.

Friends—brothers, if Porto Ricans have the right to call you so—we appeal to your sense of right and honor, praying that you may lift your voices against this perpetration of a crime against your own established principles, this repudiation of a nation's solemn promise to a loyal people starving at your doorstep, and who ask no charity, only justice at your hands. We do not ask paternalism, but fraternalism; no other bounty than the right to labor and to prosper; not the crumbs from your feast, but the privilege of toiling on an equal footing and proving ourselves worthy to sit at the same board, under the same flag. Is it too much to ask of an honorable individual or nation to fulfill an obligation written in patriots' blood? Once taken into the household is it too much to ask to be treated not as an outcast, not even as a guest, but as one of the family, in all honor?

x x x

The Porto Ricans, therefore, confidently make a last appeal to a people who, once beholding their bitter condition and knowing the reason thereof, cannot fail to rise in solid ranks for the fulfillment of sacred pledges and for the conferral of territorial rights on the little island of starving brothers under the flag, who ask only justice and the right to live. They enjoin a loyal people, its press and its pulpit, to employ every means and by personal appeal to urge senators and congressmen at Washington to use every legitimate effort in their power toward the suppression of the proposed unrighteous measures which mean the utter ruin of Porto Rico.

Party prejudices should be laid aside, for with partisanship the Porto Rican delegates, in their effort to bring congress to recognize their rights have nothing to do. As Americans and Americans only they wish to judge and be judged in turn. As American citizens they plead for a million others to be received as American citizens, not as crown colony subjects; as free and protected members of the body politic, not as objects of pauperizing charity, paternalism or imperialistic dependence. They call upon every patriotic American to raise his voice in their behalf that the integrity of the soldier's promise may be maintained; that the honor of a nation may be preserved; that a starving people may be allowed to work out their own salvation; that, in a word, Porto Rico may indeed be free.

J. JULIO HENNA,
AZEL AMES,
T. LARRINAGA,
J. R. LATIMER,
L. SACHEZ MORALES,
ARTURO BRAVO,
Porto Rico's Delegates to Washington.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Classics, High Culture, Aesthetics, Etc.

Editor Constitution—The article of Mr. Branson in your issue of Monday should occasion deep thought. It is simply unanswerable. I submit for publication a paragraph worthy of further thought:

"We know it to be the consenting judgment of history, and not of Puritans or stoics of sceptics or Pharisees, that the decline and ruin of decadent nations and periods have been due, not to foreign assaults, not to hostile armies or immigrations of hungry and degraded races, not to devastating irruptions of barbarians, not to violences of nature, pestilence or earthquake, fire or flood, not even directly to misgovernment or despotic political power, but to just those agencies of corruption which are doing their deadly work in the richest sections of our best-built cities and capitals, the costliest rural mansions, the brilliant watering places, the dining rooms and drawing rooms and chambers and kitchens and stables in these United States. God's word does not stop them; it is criticised. God's day does not stop them; they make it their convivial convenience. God's church does not stop them; they have brains enough and shame enough left to construct shifty compromises between God's kingdom and the world's kingdom, between the outside of religion and the worship of the flesh, between a morning pageant in the sanctuary and an evening revel, with other colors and lights, sights and sounds, where the Royal Guest from Nazareth is never invited."

This is from an article in The Churchman of March 17th, from the pen of Rev. F. D. Huntington. READER.

A Rround Price for Cotton.

New York Commercial: Now is a good time for the cotton planter to assert his independence. Europe is short on cotton. An amateur operator could see that with half an eye. Our contemporary calls attention to the fact that a tremendous effort was recently made by a Wall street firm to run down the price of cotton by sending bear telegrams over the country. This was due to the fact that it had received an order from abroad to purchase 18,000 bales at the lowest price possible. The firm had been bulling the market, but this large order caused it to turn a somersault. Its telegrams had no effect, and it was finally obliged to pay a pretty round sum for the cotton. By purchasing on this side, instead of in the Liverpool market, foreign spinners have been able to keep the price down to a lower level than the situation justifies; but they will have to pay for the maneuver in the end.

We agree with The Atlanta Constitution that before the summer is over foreign spinners will have to pay a round price for the staple if they expect to keep their mills running.

If the domestic buyer and the southern grower will stand together 8 cents is certainly the minimum estimate for the price of next year's crop. Advance sales, such as have been suggested, would prevent the rush to market early next fall, and would place Europe absolutely at this country's mercy.

The Constitution's Work.

Beuna Vista, Ga., Patriot: The farmers of the south, from the east of South Carolina to the west of the cotton territory, owe The Atlanta Constitution a great debt of gratitude.

Consider This, Chief Kipley.

Larry—"Chafe Kipley moight win our hearts wid wan lolttle favor."

Denny—"An' phwat is thot?"

Larry—"Lit th' bluecoats wear grane coats on St. Patrick's day."

Inventions Wanted.

"Over in Africa," said the armored train engineer, "we need bomb-proof passenger cars."

"And over in America," spoke up the trans-continent engineer, "we need bum-proof freight cars."

Silence Is Golden.

Mrs. Stubbs—"John, would you refer to a gun as feminine?"

Mr. Stubbs—"I should think not, Maria!"

Mrs. Stubbs—"And why not?"

Mr. Stubbs—"Because guns can be silenced."

Didn't Know the Rudiments.

From The New York Press.

Floor Walker—Where's that pretty salesgirl you got last week?

Manager—I had to let her go. She always irritated customers by showing them just what they asked for the first time.

Just the Name.

"What kind of automobile wud suit yer best, Sandy?"

"One run by alcohol, Billy."

INDUSTRIAL PLAIN

C. C. Houston and ... in Their

CONCERNS MILL O...

Governor Candler, J. J. ... Judge Hillyer on

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Oscar Elsas Summoned Today Concerning Alle... Treatment of Mill... tives at Fulton Be... Cotton Mills

From a purely local stan... day's session of the sub-com... United States industrial ... the Kimball house was full ... The investigation carried ... tail.

C. C. Houston and Jerome... Journal of Labor, introduc... mony that bordered on th... Both of these witnesses ... testify about the organized ... of the state. Each of the... to the witness chair took t... to score in severe terms ... which the Fulton Bag and... accords its operatives.

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The members of the co... to hear these witnesses ... as to enable them to lea... o'clock this afternoon for...

The witnesses at the ... yesterday were: Governo... J. Spalding and Judge ... President H. F. Garrett, o... of Trades, and C. C. Hou... Jones, of The Journal of ... witnesses at the afternoo...

Trusts was the only top... the morning session.

Mr. Spalding's testimony ... with the keenest interest. ... of The Constitution some ... of the commission said th... legislation against combin... Mr. Spalding was the mos... comprehensive they had y... Mr. Spalding favors nati... against trusts that would ... from enjoying the privileg... commerce.

The Morning S...

The sub-commission was ... at 9:30 o'clock by Captain ... All of the commissioner... except Senator Kyle. J. ... the first witness. Senator ... just as the witness began ... was summoned to testify ... of trusts. He said that he ... were inimical to the welfa... try.

Asked his reason for this ... "Trusts are a manifestat... fact rather than a cause ... the legislation passed by ... party in this country. S... against trusts is hurtful b... uniform. The tariff is th... source of trusts. The tru... national question and ... by national legislation.

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Concerning remedial ... Spalding said:

"I favor such changes ... commerce that would ... trusts from sending their ... the state lines. This wo... tralization and centraliz... the most harmful feature ... This law would be on t... or basis as the law pro...

Diamonds

The fact that every s... us has been specially ... most critical trade by ... certainly of mutual ad... you think so?

Not only TODAY, but ... we offer you the best

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HEARS PLAIN TALK FROM LABOR MEN

C. C. Houston and Jerome Jones Make Startling Statements in Their Testimony Before Commission.

CONCERNS MILL OPERATIVES

Governor Candler, J. J. Spalding and Judge Hillyer on Trusts.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION SUGGESTED

Oscar Elsas Summoned To Testify Today Concerning Alleged Harsh Treatment of Mill Operatives at Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

From a purely local standpoint yesterday's session of the sub-commission of the United States industrial commission at the Kimball house was full of interest.

The investigation carried a sting in its tail.

C. C. Houston and Jerome Jones, of The Journal of Labor, introduced some testimony that bordered on the sensational. Both of these witnesses were called to testify about the organized labor interests of the state. Each of them when called to the witness chair took the opportunity to score in severe terms the treatment which the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills accords its operatives.

The testimony was such a radical departure from the testimony given by Governor Bullock and Dr. J. D. Turner relative to the condition of the operatives in their respective mills that it made the members of the commission open their eyes.

Senator Kyle declared his intention of probing the matter to the bottom, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms of the commission to summon Oscar Elsas, of Elsas, May & Co., to appear before the commission this morning. Some interesting developments are expected.

The other witnesses summoned for today include D. N. Max, of Macon, and Andrew Mulcay, of Augusta, of the Federation of Trades, and Samuel Dunlap, of Gainesville, who will testify on transportation questions.

The members of the commission intend to hear these witnesses before noon, so as to enable them to leave Atlanta at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Memphis.

The witnesses at the morning session yesterday were: Governor Candler, Jack J. Spalding and Judge George Hillyer. President H. F. Garrett, of the Federation of Trades, and C. C. Houston and Jerome Jones, of The Journal of Labor, were the witnesses at the afternoon session.

Trusts was the only topic considered at the morning session.

Mr. Spalding's testimony was listened to with the keenest interest. To a reporter of The Constitution some of the members of the commission said that the remedial legislation against combines suggested by Mr. Spalding was the most practical and comprehensive they had yet heard.

Mr. Spalding favors national legislation against trusts that would prohibit them from enjoying the privileges of interstate commerce.

The Morning Session.

The sub-commission was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by Captain Smyth.

All of the commissioners were present except Senator Kyle. J. J. Spalding was the first witness. Senator Kyle came in just as the witness began. Mr. Spalding was summoned to testify on the subject of trusts. He said that he thought trusts were inimical to the welfare of the country.

Asked his reason for this belief, he said: "Trusts are a manifestation and an effect rather than a cause. The cause is the legislation passed by the dominant party in this country. State legislation against trusts is hurtful because it is not uniform. The tariff is the most fruitful source of trusts. The trust question is a national question and should be settled by national legislation.

"They are hurtful because they snuff out individual effort, prevent competition and enable their managers to charge what prices they please for their products."

Mr. Spalding said that a general advance in prices was helpful to the country.

"A trust can be formed without a protective tariff. Trusts are not an unmitigated evil; they bring some good in their train.

"Probably the most harmful influence they exert is over legislation, both national and state. The trusts warp legislation and twist it out of its true course."

Concerning remedial legislation Mr. Spalding said:

"I favor such changes in the interstate commerce that would prohibit the trusts from sending their products across the state lines. This would prevent centralization, and centralization is one of the most harmful features of the trusts. This law would be on the same footing or basis as the law prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets through the mails. It would outlaw the products of the trusts and that in my opinion would effectually regulate them."

After reading the preliminary report on trusts made by the industrial commission in response to questions propounded by Colonel Livingston, Mr. Spalding said:

"The government has no right to say that a corporation shall be formed in only one way, but it can say that a company formed in any other shall not engage in interstate commerce.

"The trusts are formed on a dangerous basis of capitalization; they are capitalized on their earning capacity rather than the sound value of the property, and are preparing to throw the financial markets of this country into one of the biggest panics this country has ever seen."

Mr. Spalding said that he would advocate the use of any powers the government possessed either of the interstate commerce clause on the power of taxation.

Among the economic advantages of trusts Mr. Spalding cited: cheapness of distribution, improvement of quality, development of many by-products that could not be utilized by smaller corporations.

Speaking of the sugar and oil trusts Mr. Spalding said:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain the oil trust is managed on a conservative, straight business basis and its stocks are fairly steady. The sugar trust on the other hand is one of the worst wild cats in the ring. Its stocks have shown all sorts of manipulation. It seems that men on the inside of the sugar trust have manipulated the stocks for their own gain.

Judge Hillyer Talks.

The next witness called was Judge George Hillyer. He was called to testify on the subject of trusts.

He said that as president of the board of water commissioners he had come in contact with the trusts in a business way. He referred particularly to the combination of pipe manufacturers. This combination had over-charged the city for water pipes and was now being sued by the city for redress. He related the circumstances surrounding the transaction in some detail.

Judge Hillyer thought that the trusts almost invariably raised prices.

Questioned about the cause of trusts he said:

"The fundamental cause of trusts is love of money and a desire to get more. The power given by aggregated capital helps trusts forward.

"The prime cause of the three last panics in this country was extravagance and not trusts. The trusts have not brought the present state of prosperity into existence. The recuperative power of our people and hard work are the two things responsible for the change. This country has created a wealth since 1893, and that is responsible for our present condition. The way for the government to control trusts is to own them or manage them. I am a warm advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities and monopolies. I have not given up hope that congress will yet devise some method of regulating and controlling trusts. But I believe a settlement would be reached more expeditiously if the subject were intrusted to a commission."

Judge Hillyer said that he believed that the government should own its own telephone and telegraph lines. He cited Atlanta waterworks to back his assections in favor of municipal ownership.

Governor Candler Talks.

Governor Allen D. Candler followed Judge Hillyer as a witness. He said in part:

"My idea in a general way is that trusts are injurious to the best interests of the country. Individual corporations are not dangerous in their individual capacity; it is when they pool their interests that tney become harmful.

"They raise prices and build up colossal fortunes that are not good for the people. They build up the two extremes of society and destroy the great middle class that has been so largely responsible for the progress of this country. They stifle competition.

"The evils that arise from them can be minified by national legislation. The states should enact some uniform legislation on the lines adopted by the state of Texas some time ago.

"It is outside the province of government to own trusts, but it is within its province to regulate and control trusts as liquor traffic is controlled. The aggregated power that comes from aggregated wealth is dangerous to the existence of the government."

Prospects of the South.

Concerning the prospects of the south along industrial lines, the governor said:

"The prospects of the south were never better. All of our manufacturing enterprises are prospering and have been for some years. New industries are springing up everywhere. Our climate is all that can be desired. Nearly all of the new capital invested in mills in the south recently has been home capital.

"The condition of the agricultural classes is much better now than it has been in some years, but there is still room for improvement."

Governor Candler explained at some length how the state school fund is raised and distributed. He explained that no discrimination was made between whites and blacks.

"The best place for the negro is the farm," said the governor. "It is dangerous to divert him from the farm into the professions.

"I do not think that industrial schools for negroes are good things. The best school for any boy whether he be white or black, is the corn field.

"A compulsory education bill in this state is unnecessary, in my opinion. The people of Georgia seem anxious to take advantage of the public schools.

"I regret the strong tendency shown by the country people to come into the cities. The farm life is healthier and in every way better for them than the life they lead as mill operatives in the city."

Afternoon Session.

The sub-commission met for the afternoon session at 2:30 o'clock. All of the commissioners were on hand. President H. F. Garrett, of the Federation of Trades, was the first witness. He was summoned to testify in regard to organized labor.

Organized labor, he said, had made more progress in this state during the last twelve months than during the whole of the past fifteen years.

The general disposition of employers throughout the state is favorable to union labor. Concerning cotton mill labor in this city, he said:

"They are badly treated. They are forced to live in poor houses and are given very unsatisfactory treatment. I have been told by employees of cotton mills in this city that they have been discharged for refusing to occupy the houses owned by the company. Others have been discharged because they belonged to labor unions."

The witness referred to the Exposition cotton mills in this connection. Dr. Turner, the president of the mills, made statements under oath Monday in direct opposition to this testimony.

When this fact was called to Mr. Garrett's attention he said that he could not substantiate his assertions; he was simply giving hearsay testimony.

Mr. Garrett said that he was employed as a machinist in the shops of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The company treated the men well, and the men worked in perfect harmony with their master mechanic. It was a union shop, conducted on union lines.

Questioned about the status of the negro laborer, the witness said:

"White skilled labor is not opposed to the negro skilled labor. We prefer them to foreigners. Poles and Hungarians when skilled laborers hurt our trade, and lower wages. They are undesirable as fellow workmen in the shop and as citizens. The negro who works is a good citizen.

"We have had some trouble in getting the negroes into unions because of their preachers and politicians. The latter said we were forming negro unions for political purposes. This, of course, is untrue."

Houston on Factory Conditions.

C. C. Houston, editor of The Journal of Labor, was the next witness. He was also called to testify concerning organized labor. He is secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Typographical Union. Concerning factory conditions in Georgia he testified:

"An investigation I made of the homes of the employees of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills shows a deplorable condition of affairs. The company houses are ramshackle structures for which an exorbitant rent is charged; much higher rent than the same houses cost in the community near the mills.

"The people working in the mill complained that nearly the full amount of their wages was deducted for rent charges and charges at the company store.

"The mills in the country are in a better condition from a sanitary and a hygienic standpoint, by far, than the city mills.

"The greater number of the mill hands are recruited from the country and are probably used to a hard life.

"They are lured to the city by the fascination of city life, and when they find that the work in the mills is not so pleasant as they expected they are anxious to go back to their old homes, but are not able to do so."

Jerome Jones Talks.

Jerome K. Jones, business manager of The Journal of Labor, was the last witness heard at the afternoon session. He said that the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills had inserted misleading advertisements offering to pay transportation to Atlanta to mill operatives. He offered a number of pay envelopes in evidence showing the small amounts received weekly by some of the operatives.

Mr. Jones said he had visited the homes of a number of the mill operatives and found them squalid and miserable to a degree. The operatives claimed that they were underpaid, and that extortionate sums were exacted from them for rent and the necessities they were forced to buy at the company store.

Mr. Jones stated that a number of the operatives had been brought to Atlanta by agents of the mills who had promised to give them free transportation from their homes. This promise the company had not kept but had deducted the amount from their weekly wages. The commission heard the testimony with a great deal of interest and some surprise, because it differed so radically from the testimony given about the other mills in the city. Senator Kyle announced that the commission would summon Oscar Elsas, of Elsas, May & Co., to testify this morning and hear the other side of the case.

The commission adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet again at 9 o'clock this morning.

If you have catarrh, rheumatism, or dyspepsia, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured as thousands of others have been

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

MRS. J. D. RAHNER, WIFE OF Assistant General Passenger Agent Rahner, of the Florida East Coast railway, died in Kansas City Sunday night. Her body will pass through Atlanta this morning en route to Augusta, where she will be buried tomorrow.

Mr. Rahner has many friends in this city who will be sorry to learn of his bereavement. His wife was a woman of charming personality and many lovable traits of character.

THE STREET COMMITTEE OF council, Alderman Day, chairman, will meet today at noon in the city hall for the purpose of deciding a number of important matters brought over from the last session and referred to it at the last meeting of council.

THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS OF the board of education will hold an important meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Boys' High school building and it is probable that the advisability of recommending the election of several teachers or supernumeraries will come up for consideration. The board will hold its regular monthly session tomorrow afternoon at the usual hour.

ANNIE HALL, THROUGH HER Attorney, R. O. Cochran, yesterday filed suit in the city court for $5,000 damages against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company. She alleges in her petition that on November 12th of last year she and her husband were passengers on one of the defendant company's cars. She says her husband paid her fare but the conductor thought otherwise and put her off the car while it was running. She charges that she sustained injuries which caused her to remain in bed several weeks.

A SPECIAL ORDER WAS ISSUED BY Chief Manly yesterday to the effect that all officers and patrolmen of the force who had spring uniforms which they thought would do for wear should bring the clothes to the headquarters for inspection on Friday, the 23d of the month. The men will come out in their new spring uniforms within the next few weeks.

SEVENTEEN OF THE EIGHTEEN negro women arrested by Patrolman Wells Monday night were tried and fined by Recorder Broyles yesterday afternoon on the charge of idling and loitering. Several citizens of the neighborhood of the Boys' High school testified that they had been disturbed for weeks by the women. Officer Wells told of the complaints received by officers and stated how he caught them while he was dressed in citizen's clothes. The fines varied in amounts from $3.75 to $20.75.

THE CASE AGAINST WILLIAM BYers on the charge of violating the section of the city code prohibiting the obstructions of the fronts of bars by any kind of arrangement was dismissed by Judge Broyles yesterday afternoon. It was claimed that adjoining his barroom Byers conducted a grocery store which connected with the bar in some way and that women would stand in this place, behind sacks of flour, and drink beer and whisky.

Attend our Millinery Opening the 19th, 20th and 21st. None more exclusive.
C. H. SMITH, 180 Peachtree.

MOSES SEEKS DEATH TO ESCAPE SORROW

Was Separated from Both Wife and Money.

THIS CAUSED DESPONDENCY

Attempt To Kill Himself Was Made in Jacksonville.

MOSES IS WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY

He Was Manager of Rider's Imperial Theater Show During Its Existence in Atlanta.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 20.—(Special.)—Ernest E. Moses, manager of Ryder's roof garden here, and formerly also of his Imperial theater of Atlanta, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon in the law offices of Hartridge & Clarkson, but will recover. He went there to seek legal advice. W. B. Clarkson endeavored to cheer him up but failed, and when Mr. Clarkson went into an adjoining room the despondent man placed a revolver to his left breast and fired. Moses was taken to St. Luke's hospital, where he is reported as resting easy tonight.

Moses arrived in the city a week ago and told a tale of woe, concerning the wrongs that J. H. Ryder, who owned the roof garden in this city and the Imperial theater in Atlanta, had done him. For several days Moses has been very much depressed. Ryder, a short while ago skipped from Atlanta, so Moses claimed, and left the Imperial theater in the hands of Moses, the debts were all unpaid and the institution was forced to the wall. In his despondency he came to Jacksonville and not meeting with success was very blue.

The cause of his sorrow in a large measure is attributed to his young wife deserting him. About a month ago he met Miss Wilson, an Indiana girl, who was searching for employment at the roof garden. Moses fell in love with her and some weeks ago they were married in Atlanta. It was reported yesterday that she had deserted him, and he called on many friends telling them of his troubles. In his sorrow he called on Hartridge & Clarkson to seek legal advice, but he could not control his feelings and burst into tears; he could not talk intelligently of his troubles, and returned in the afternoon to see Mr. Clarkson.

He had been in the room but a short time when he drew a twenty-two caliber pistol and endeavored to kill himself. Dr. Vincent, whose office is also in the Mohawk block, was summoned and discovered that the ball had struck a rib and missed his heart.

It was stated also that his wife was induced to leave him in Atlanta by a specious Jacksonville attorney who paid her way to St. Augustine and there paid her board for a while. In her letters to her husband she unblushingly told how she had "pulled his (the lawyer's yeg" fol all possible and was ready to leave him and come back to him (Moses). Moses loved the woman and left several letters to be sent her.

MOSES WELL KNOWN HERE.

He Made Many Friends While He Was in This City.

Ernest Moses was well known in Atlanta. He is a young man about twenty-eight years of age and is a native of Germany. Although of Jewish parentage he embraced the Christian religion and was a German Lutheran.

Originally an acrobat by profession, he had traveled all over the world and picked up several languages which he spoke with great fluency. One could tell that he came of a good family and he often spoke of his relatives in Germany as being people of some prominence.

After the Imperial theater changed hands here he tried very hard to secure work but was unsuccessful.

SOLID FOR WHITE PRIMARY.

Walton County Democracy Has Been Called Together.

Monroe, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—The chairman of the democratic executive committee for Walton county today publishes a call for a mass meeting of the voters of the county in the courthouse on the first Tuesday in April for the purpose of electing an executive committee to serve for the next two years. The committee-elect will probably meet on the same day to arrange for the nomination of candidates for this county. The county is solid for a white primary.

WILL BUILD NEW BRIDGES.

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Will Have No Wooden Crossing.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.)—General Manager J. B. Newton, of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad, reached this city today from the east. He announced that while away he contracted for steel bridges to be erected over all streams on this road. The work will begin at an early date, the wooden structures being removed. This improvement comes out of the $500,000 appropriated some time ago for rebuilding parts of the road.

Charged with Robbing Mail.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Deputy Marshal Pearce returned from Fort Valley this afternoon, bringing with him Dan Adams, a negro, who was charged with robbing the mails. He was given a hearing before Commissioner Erwin and was bound over to the United States court under a $300 bond.

Will Erect Fabric Mill.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—(Special.)—It was stated today that the Park Woolen Mills Company at Rossville, Ga., will at an early day erect a fabric mill for utilizing the product of their woolen mill and the cotton mill to be erected in this city before next fall, the erection of which latter plant is now assured.

Car Coupler Killed.

Augusta, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—On the Augusta and Millen railroad today a car coupler named Charley Bell fell between the cars and had both legs crushed. He died tonight from his injuries.

Attend our Millinery Opening the 19th, 20th and 21st. None more exclusive.
C. H. SMITH, 180 Peachtree.

PEG LEG WILLIAMS AGAIN IN PRISON

Emigrant Agent Surrenders Himself Voluntarily to the Law.

CASE HEARD YESTERDAY

His Arrest Necessary to the Hearing on Writ of Error.

COUNTY TROUBLE IS NOW AVOIDED

Clarke County Officials Promised Not To Drop Their Complaint but the Difficulty Is Now Ended.

"Pegleg" Williams, the famous emigrant agent whose scalp is sought by the officials of half a dozen Georgia counties for alleged refusal to pay the tax of $500 essential to the carrying on of his peculiar line of business, is again actually and bodily in the hands of the law.

The habeas corpus proceedings in which Williams was deeply interested as the principal was carried on a writ of error from the superior court of Morgan county to the supreme court and the case was called in the court of last record yesterday morning. The counsel for "Pegleg" being aware, of course, that the case would be heard in the supreme court today, were anxious for their client, since he was at large on bond and they doubted whether the court of errors could hear a writ of habeas corpus proceedings in case the principal was not actually in the hands of the law.

In order to make sure that no mistake would occur Williams went to Morgan county and surrendered himself to the county officers, and by them was taken to Greene county to be placed in jail, the transfer being made as a matter of precaution.

With "Pegleg" again in the hands of the law, the writ of error on the habeas corpus proceedings was taken up for hearing in the supreme court yesterday and a point that might otherwise have been made by the prosecuting attorneys was thereby evaded. Williams was represented by Attorneys James Davison, of Greensboro, and R. J. Jordan, of Atlanta, and the sheriff of Morgan county, named as defendant in error, was represented by Solicitor General Lewis, of the Ocmulgee circuit. The case was presented entirely by brief and it will be several days before the decision of the supreme court is announced.

Difficulties Avoided.

The voluntary surrender of "Pegleg" Williams to the officers of the law will more than likely clear up a misunderstanding which at one time looked as though it might take a serious turn. Last Sunday a week ago Williams was arrested by the police of this city as he stepped from a Louisville and Nashville train at the depot. He was taken the same evening to the county jail on a Fulton county warrant, although the officials of Clarke county claim that he was arrested in this city on a warrant sworn out at Athens. In addition to the Clarke county warrant there was one of a similar nature from South Carolina.

When the Clarke county sheriff came to Atlanta to get his man, he was told that he had been released on bail. The explanation was not satisfactory, although Sheriff Nelms stated that he had not been informed as to the Clarke county or of the South Carolina warrant, and that he believed the arrest had been made on the Fulton county warrant.

The rearrest of "Pegleg" will settle the matter in all probability, as the Clarke county officials now have a chance to get at the man who they say has been carrying away negroes from the county without a license as an emigrant agent.

It Pleases the People.

The policies written by the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company appeal at once to a business man. There is soundness, equity and liberality in them. For policies and territory address H. H. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. PRATT, WHO CUT THE throat of W. J. South in Brooklyn Monday afternoon, was tried before Recorder Broyles yesterday afternoon and fined $15.75. South was fined $10.75 and Annie Caldwell, about whom it was claimed the fight originated, was fined $10.75.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION
Macon, March 23, 1900.

For this occasion the Central of Georgia Railway Company will sell tickets to Macon and return at one fare for the round trip. Selling March 22d, also for trains scheduled to arrive in Macon prior to noon 23d, limited to return March 24th. Trains leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., 4:05 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Ticket offices Union depot and No. 16 Wall street.

3-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-20-21

LOOKING OVER HIS RAILROAD.

New North Alabama Is Now To Be Pushed Along.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.) Captain J. M. Falkner, of Montgomery, one of the directors of the new North Alabama railroad, which will be built by the Louisville and Nashville railroad from a point on the main line of that system near Phelans through the coal fields of Jeffereson, Walker and Tuskaloosa counties, opening up a new and undeveloped mineral region, has been spending several days in this district preparatory to mapping out the work of constructing the new road. Already a number of contractors are figuring on the constructing work, and it is expected that a meeting of the directors will be held soon and the contracts awarded. The new road will be about seventy-five miles in length and will penetrate a very rough country, making its construction a costly undertaking.

Have You Read

"Bob, the Son of Battle?"

—AND—

"Gentleman from Indiana?"

Two of the most interesting Books ever published. . .

Get them at once.

F. J. PAXON, Manager.

Telephone 482. 69 Whitehall St., Atlanta

Attend our Millinery Opening the 19th, 20th and 21st. None more exclusive.
C. H. SMITH, 180 Peachtree.

Diamonds.

The fact that every stone offered by us has been specially selected for the most critical trade by our expert is certainly of mutual advantage. Don't you think so?

Not only TODAY, but EVERY DAY, we offer you the best inducements in precious stones and the largest assortment from which to select.

You can't make a mistake by purchasing Diamonds or Diamond Jewelry here. We assure you that you will feel and know that you have made a splendid investment if you buy from us.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,
31 Whitehall.

Life and Strength Restored to Palsied Limbs

Mrs. H. T. Salisbury, of 11 Follett Street, Pawtucket, R. I., says:

"About eight years ago, I was taken with nervous prostration which was followed by a partial paralysis of the lower limbs. The doctor called it locomotor ataxia. I could not direct my steps, and I would often fall down. I tried many remedies but was not benefited until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Several doctors had told me that there was no cure for my trouble, but my improvement continued and I took the pills steadily for two years. At the end of that time I had regained full control of my limbs. The pain left me and has never returned."

MRS. H. T. SALISBURY,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1899.
CARLOS L. ROGERS,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

BRUNSWICK WAS SELECTED

State Teachers To Meet in That City Early in June.

GOOD LECTURERS ARE COMING

County School Commissioners Will Hold Their Annual Session in Brunswick.

The Georgia Teachers' Association will meet this year at Brunswick June 20th, and the announcement which has just been made by President C. B. Gibson, of Columbus, holds out the promise of one of the finest sessions the association has ever had.

The meeting of the association last year was called together at Warm Springs and this year, in view of the fact that the organization owns a home on Cumberland island, it was decided to hold the annual session at Brunswick, which is in easy access of Cumberland.

The officers of the association are preparing to a notable departure from the usual programme and secure for the credit of the teachers the services of a number of the best known lecturers in the United States. This arrangement, if carried through, will make the coming session the largest and most entertaining of any ever held.

The county school commissioners of the state have decided to hold their annual meeting at Brunswick at the time the state teachers are in session and the association of the two organizations in this way is expected to prove beneficial to the school system of the state.

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 23d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale March 22d, and for morning trains 23d; limited March 24, 1900.

Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN,
District Passenger Agent.

County Committee Is Called.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.) W. H. Harney, of Bessemer, chairman of the republican county executive committee, today issued a call for his committee to meet in Birmingham on Saturday next to fix the time and place for holding the county republican convention.

If you visit the metropolis, the ad of the Hotel Empire, on page 19, will interest you.

For Croup use Cheney's Expectorant.



Because We Have the Largest and Most Select Stock of Boys' Suits in the South.

If there is any part of our business that we take special pride in, it is our Children's Department. We have for years been catering to the wants of the little ones and our vastly increased trade in this line is the best evidence that our efforts are appreciated. We have never been more careful in the selection of Boys' and Children's wearables than we have this season. We strained all points to get just what you want; everything that is new, stylish and durable, and above all, reasonable in price, is here.

Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists in the Greatest Abundance.

White and colored, laundered and unlaundered, attached collars, detachable collars.

Patterns to Suit Everybody. Prices from 35c up.

Positively the largest array of Boys' and Children's goods that has ever been shown in Atlanta.

EISEMAN BROS.

STORES { ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL. BALTIMORE, Md., 213 W. GERMAN St. WASHINGTON, D. C., cor. 7th and E Sts.

15-17 WHITEHALL, OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA.

HEAVY-WEIGHT MILL IS DECLARED OFF

Fitzsimmons-Sharkey Fight Will Not Take Place.

THE AGREEMENT IS BROKEN

The Husky Sailor Fails To Show Up with His Forfeit Money.

SOME LIVELY BIDDING TOOK PLACE

Fitz Now Signifies His Intention of Going Against McCoy and the Kid Is Agreeable.

New York, March 20.—The proposed fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey is off. Promptly at 1 o'clock this afternoon Fitzsimmons appeared at the Delevan house as agreed upon last night. He was soon followed by Al Smith, who acted as receiver of bids; Tom O'Rourke, representing the Seaside Sporting Club of Coney Island and Sharkey; Martin Julian, of the West Chester Athletic Club, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., and George Tucker, of the same club.

All repaired to a private room, where O'Rourke and Julian handed Al Smith certified checks for $5,000 each. Then there was a wait for Sharkey, who had agreed to appear with his forfeit of $5,000. During the wait there was some argument between Julian and O'Rourke as to the details of the proposed fight.

O'Rourke stood by his proposition of last night, offering 60 per cent of the gross receipts of the club, while Julian offered 67 per cent in behalf of the West Chester Athletic Club. O'Rourke tried to show that 60 per cent at the Seaside Athletic Club was better than 67 per cent at Tuckahoe.

At 1:30 p. m. Fitzsimmons rose and said that as Sharkey had not appeared with his forfeit, the fight was off.

Julian said that the offer of his club stood good with Fitzsimmons and any other man he might select who would agree to fight him. Fitzsimmons said that was acceptable to him and that he would select Kid McCoy. The party then broke up, Fitzsimmons, Julian, Al Smith and George Tucker adjourning to McCoy's cafe.

When McCoy heard the proposition he said he was agreeable and Fitzsimmons said he agreed to meet at McCoy's place at noon next Saturday.

MANZIE WINS FIGHT ON A FOUL

Savannah Man's Tactics Were Not Clean, Said Referee.

Savannah, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Pete Manzie, of Norfolk, and Billy Veronee, of Savannah, met at the theater tonight in a twenty-five-round glove contest, and Manzie was given the decision in the sixth round on a foul. The fight while it lasted was one of the warmest and most interesting that has been seen here in a long time. The articles of agreement called for a clean break and after repeatedly warning the fighters, Referee Jenkins gave the decision to Manzie on a foul that was palpable to those of the spectators who were disposed to view the match in a spirit of fairness. A crowd of 500 spectators witnessed the match.

HORTON LAW MAY SURVIVE.

Serious Doubt That Repealing Measure Will Pass.

Albany, N. Y., March 20.—It looks tonight as though the Lewis bill repealing the Horton act allowing boxing and sparring will be defeated. A caucus of republican senators today decided to make a party measure of the bill, but at least one more vote is needed to pass it.

Senator Coggeshall bolted the caucus and will not abide by its decision.

Governor Roosevelt professed to believe that the bill will go through and that if necessary some democratic votes can be obtained.

JOE GANS IS BIG FAVORITE.

Light Weight Championship Is Hung for Victor.

New York, March 20.—Joe Gans is a strong favorite in the betting on the light-weight championship battle which is to come off at the Broadway Athletic Club next Friday night. The odds are now $10 to $8 and students of form sheets predict that almost 2 to 1 will be obtainable against Erne at the ringside. The largest wager so far recorded is that of Al Smith with "Honest John" Kelly. The former bet $1,000 to $800 that Gans would win. Numerous small bets have been reported. The Buffalo delegation will doubtless bring over much money to risk on their favorite.

HORSES BRING GOOD PRICES.

Stables of the Late C. F. Bates Disposed of Yesterday.

New York, March 20.—The dispersal sale of the entire horse property of the late Charles F. Bates was held today in Madison Square garden. A large crowd was present when the sale began, among others being J. B. Haggin, H. Eugene Leigh, J. Holloway, J. H. Schults and H. S. Henry.

Coxey and Brown Donna were driven into the ring and sold as a pair. The bidding opened at $500 and finally they were knocked down to H. S. Henry, of Philadelphia.

W. H. Bernard bought for $2,500 The Whil of the Town and Sporting Life. Albert L. Johnson paid $2,250 for The Only One and The Conqueror, $1,500 for Daily News, and $900 for Daily Report.

FOUR FAVORITES RUN FIRST.

Track Was Heavy and the Running Slow at New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 20.—Favorites won four of the six races today, reckoning Frangible as the choice in the first race. Acushla, who was backed from fours to 11 to 5 in the last race, bled and was pulled up. The track was heavy.

FIRST RACE—One mile, selling: Frangible, 106, Winkfield, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Ben Chance, 107, Vittatoe, 9 to 1, and 3 to 1, second; Caviar, 113, McJoynt, 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:48¾. Sir Fitzhugh, Prince Real and Wedding Guest also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile and one-sixteenth: Plantain, 108, Mitchell, 9 to 10 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Nailer, 109, Wedderstrand, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Shinfane, 109, Tulley, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Swordsman, Dissolute, Major Mansir, Jennie F also ran. Alvin W bled.

THIRD RACE—Half mile, two-year-olds: Fred Hanlon, 110, Boland, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; Daisy Osborne, 107, J. Miller, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Juanett, 102, L. Rose, 20 to 1, third. Time, :52¾. Miss Kringle, Bonnie Hallie, Frances Reis, Icon and Patchwork also ran.

FOURTH RACE—One mile, handicap: Eva Rice, 98½, Wedderstrand, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won in a gallop by six lengths; Albert Vale, 110, Boland, 6 to 1 and 2 to 5, second; Lovable, 94, J. Waldo, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¾. Koenig and Aratoma also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile: Sister Fox, 107, Moody, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a head in a hard drive; Double Dummy, 113, Mitchell, 9 to 10, no place betting, second; Little Reggie, 112, Boland, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½. Clarence B. Menu, Marion Sanson, Zolo, Elida and Flirtation also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Agitator, 106, Mitchell, 6 to 5 and out, won handily by a length; Scrivener, 107½, McJoynt, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lord Neville, 106, Flick, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:18½. Tortugas, Corillo, Wiggins and Rec Mitchell also ran. Acushla bled.

New Orleans Entries for Today.

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile: Arline C, Maggie Davis, Claroba, 95; Hohenstauffen, 97; Refer, Acushla, 98; Warrior, Sonatina, 100; Shieldbearer, Oration, 103; Wolhurst, San Dprango, 110.

Second Race—Selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Sorrel Rose, 105; Misericordia, Lovable, 107; Wedding Guest, Prince Real, Sir Fitzhugh, 110; Caviar, 114.

Third Race—Handicap, steeplechase, short course: Bill Powell, 133; Joe Bell, 136; Brakeman, 138; Jim Hoag, Van Brunt, 140; Zufallig, 144.

Fourth Race—Three-year-old, handicap, one mile: First Past, 98; Major Mansir, Frangible, Arthur Behan, 102; Dissolute, 108; Prince of Veronia, 123.

Fifth Race—Selling, one and one-quarter miles: Frank McConnell, 94; Eldorpha, 97; Pat Garrett, Prospero, 99; Blitheful, Tip Gallant, Possum, Joe Shelby, 102; Judge Steadman, Rushfields, Admetus, Jim Conway, 104; Monongah, 106; Geo. B. Cox, 107.

Sixth Race—Six and one-half furlongs: Kitty G, Sylvian, 99; Monometallist, 101; Vic Lamont, Kilt, LaVerona, Bannie, 107; Menu, 109; Palarm, Musket, Volandies, 112.

Virginia Has Baseball League.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—The managers of the Virginia Baseball League met here tonight and decided to have a six club league, composed of Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton. Applications from Roanoke and Lynchburg were ruled out. The season will open April 30th, and the schedule be made up at Norfolk May 4th.

MRS. LOUISA V. HOLDEN DEAD.

Widow of ex-Governor of North Carolina Breathes Her Last.

Raleigh, N. C., March 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. Louisa V. Holden, widow of Governor William W. Holden, died suddenly at her home here today of heart disease. Her age was seventy. She was a sister of the late ex-Mayor W. H. Harrison, of Raleigh, who was an officer during the Mexican war and captain of a Raleigh company in the confederate service.

BACK TAXES ON UNIVERSITY LANDS

Alabama's Treasury Seeking To Secure $10,000.

CASE HEARD ON ONE SIDE

Commissioner Wetmore Fails To Put in Appearance.

BOARD OF REVENUE IS IN SESSION

Member of Board of Trustees Asserts That the Amount Can't Be Collected.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.) The county board of revenue this morning took up the matter of taxation on the lands of the University of Alabama situated in Jefferson county, upon which Back Tax Commissioner R. P. Wetmore seeks to recover taxes for five years past, aggregating nearly $10,000. When the case was called Mr. Wetmore was not present either in person or by representative, but sent word that he was sick and could not appear. Captain James E. Webb, chairman of the executive committee of the university board of trustees, appeared for the trustees and made a clear and forcible argument to show that the lands were not taxable, and, while the decision of the board of revenue will not be rendered until Mr. Wetmore is given a chance to present his side of the case, the impression gathered this morning from the study of the facial expression of the members of the board is that the board members do not feel for a moment that the lands are taxable. Captain Webb read the act of 1822 which clearly exempted forever all property, rights, privileges and franchises of the university from taxation. He said that this act had been expressly preserved and brought down in every code of the state and that the law was so plain that the wayfaring man could understand. He quoted a supreme court decision of 1833 showing that the university lands were altogether public property and as such exempt from taxation under the law exempting the real and personal property of the state from taxation. Captain Webb emphasized the fact that it was state property by asking the question what would become of the property if the university corporation was abolished, the answer, of course, being that it would revert to the state. The act of congress granting public lands to Alabama was read, and according to the provisions of the act which provides that the lands shall go to the university, the state of Alabama would violate its trust and the property would be claimed by the government if it was directed to any other use. Captain Webb brought out the alleged ridiculous side of the effort to collect taxes on university lands by describing it as seeking to take a dollar out of one pocket of the state to put it into another. He said that it would be just as sensible to tax the state capitol or the courthouse, the very machinery by which the taxes for the conduct of the government are gathered. He cited a case in which an attempt had been made to tax a public poorfarm for the benefit of the public schools and in which the court showed its absurdity by picturing the state of affairs that would exist if the poorfarm was taxed for the schools and the schools should be taxed for the poorfarm, etc. It would simply be trading dollars and paying a great army of men commissions to carry on the trading, the state receiving no benefit. Captain Webb asked if any man would propose to levy a tax upon $10,000 lying in the state treasury awaiting investment if such a sum should be received for university lands which had been sold. He insisted that if the money which was waiting investment could not be taxed then the land could not be taxed. At the conclusion of Captain Webb's argument Colonel J. J. Garrett spoke briefly upon the same subject, holding with Captain Webb that the lands were not taxable. Commissioner Wetmore will be furnished with a copy of Captain Webb's argument and will have opportunity to reply at the final hearing on April 3d, when a decision will be rendered.

STEVENS CALLS HIS WING.

Faction of Republican Party Will Hold Meeting.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.) The state executive committee of the "Bill" Stevens wing of the republican party held a meeting in Jackson's hall in this city last night and decided to call a state convention to meet at Montgomery April 19th, the date and place being the same as that fixed for the regular republican state convention. Stevens's committee meeting was sparsely attended, only a few negro politicians being present and white leaders say that his faction has practically gone to pieces. It is understood that Stevens made overtures to the regular committee here yesterday, but that these were ignored.

MUNYON'S



I do not believe there is a case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any stomach trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my DYSPEPSIA CURE.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch street, Phila.

DYSPEPSIA CURE

SUCCESSFUL ALABAMIAN DEAD.

Rudolph Ehrman, Big Lumber Dealer, Passes Away.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—(Special.)—Rudolph Ehrman, a well-known lumber manufacturer, who owns and operates large mills on Swift creek, near Clanton, died at his residence near his mills this morning. He had been ill for a week or two with grip and while his condition was regarded as serious his death was sudden and unexpected. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock in this city and the interment will occur in the Oak Hill cemetery. Mr. Ehrman was about forty-seven years of age and was a man of large means. He owned considerable property in Birmingham, including a handsome home on the South Highlands, where he resided for a number of years. His three daughters by his first wife, Misses Helen, Gertrude and Alvis, are now traveling in Europe. About two years ago Mr. Ehrman, at that time a widower, was married to Miss Hardman, daughter of Captain C. T. Hardman, of this city, and his wife and little son were with him at the time of his death. Mr. Ehrman was for a number of years associated with Colonel William Youngblood, now third auditor of the treasury at Washington, in the lumber business in this city. He was a business man of high qualifications and had been successful in all his undertakings.

PROPERTY MUST REMAIN INTACT

Continued from Second Page.

Hay and the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, as to a proposition that both belligerents be urged to leave Johannesburg alone, The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put about the tale to the effect that the German ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts's march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would infallibly receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal to Downing street."

FARMS FLYING WHITE FLAGS.

Mathias Steyn Is Attempting To Rally the Boers.

London, March 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Donkerspoort, dated Monday, March 19th, says:

"A reconnaissance toward Philippopolis, twenty-five miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags.

"The British troops were cordially received. It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

EXPENSE OF FAMINE LARGE.

Financial Condition of Indian Government.

London, March 21.—The India office has issued its annual financial statement. This shows a surplus for 1899-1900 of £2,553,000 and an estimated surplus for 1900-1901 of £160,000.

The famine expenditures for 1899-1900 worked out at £2,055,000. It is estimated that the famine expenditure for 1900-1901 will be £3,335,000.

Except for the famine expenditure, the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been successfully introduced and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus of £160,000 is, however, only a paper surplus; for a temporary loan of £500,000 is to be incurred in England and it is estimated that a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be necessary for ways and means.

NO ALIENATIONS ARE VALID.

Milner Denies the Authority of Kruger and Steyn.

Cape Town, March 20.—Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Town and British high commissioner of South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property, whether of land, railroads or mines, within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumbrance or any concessions granted by the said governments.

DR. HUNTER McGUIRE IS SICK.

Celebrated Virginia Physician Is Dangerously Ill.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—Dr. Hunter McGuire, the noted surgeon who was paralyzed last night, is in an extremely critical condition. He is conscious, but cannot speak. His whole right side is affected. The paralysis was the result of an embolism of the brain, and not of apoplexy. His physicians say he may recover, but they will not be able to speak with any knowledge for several days. Dr. McGuire has been in bad shape physically for some two years.

Twenty-four Persons Drowned.

Buda Pesth, March 20.—Twenty-four peasants were drowned today by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Danube river from Kaloosa to Pays during a gale.

"The First Store of the South."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

60 TO 68 WHITEHALL 1 TO 23 HUNTER.

Reduced Prices on Muslin Underwear

This is a pleasing bit of news. Comes right in the heart of Muslin Underwear season, too. When you are in the notion of buying. Why do we make the reductions, you ask? Simply this:

Some of these garments are a bit soiled and mussed by making displays on fixtures and in windows.

A few are styles which have lagged behind others—folks didn't seem to take to them as readily as to others.

Then a few—a very few—were carried from last season and don't look as bright and pretty as if they were splinter new.

As a whole these lots which are specially priced are not what you would naturally expect seeing at Chamberlin-Johnson's—nor are they what we most delight in showing you.

Therefore we clip the price—make it less than you would, had you the clipping to do.



Corset Covers.

Corset Covers in both nainsook and Cambric, broken sizes, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion and drawing ribbons. Regular price $1.00, now marked..... .45

Nainsook Corset Covers, full bust, tight fitting, trimmed with narrow rows of nainsook insertion across the bust with embroidered edge to match in neck. Regular price $1.25, now..... .70

Corset Covers with low surplice neck in fichu fashion, trimmed with beautiful quality Swiss embroidery and wash drawing ribbons. Regular price $1.50, now marked..... .95

Muslin Drawers.

Muslin Drawers with four inch ruffle of cambric embroidery, headed with four groups of fine tucks; new this season. Regular price $1.00, now marked..... .75

Cambric Drawers, unbrella style, eight inch ruffle of nainsook embroidery with two groups of three fine tucks above, splendid style, slightly mussed only. Regular price $1.00, now..... .75

Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, cambric ruffle set on 1 1-2 inch torchon insertion, and edged with 3 inch torchon lace to match. Regular price $1.50, now marked..... .95

Gowns.

Some are slightly shelf soiled and mussed—some are a trifle off in style—but do not such prices more than make up for that? Not every size in any one style is shown—but every size can be had in some one of the many styles.

$1.50 Gowns, 6 styles, now.....$ .95
1.75 Gowns, 4 styles, now..... 1.15
2.50 Gowns, 4 styles, now..... 1.50
3.50 Gowns, 5 styles, now..... 1.95

Skirts.

The highest priced of these are profuse with double lace flounces. The lowest priced ones are more plainly yet perhaps more substantially trimmed.

Some extra special bargains are here in short lengths only.

$1.25 Skirts, 5 styles, now.....$ .85
2.25 Skirts, 5 styles, now..... 1.40
3.00 Skirts, 4 styles, now..... 1.95
5.00 Skirts, 4 styles, now..... 2.75

Expert Demonstration of Our La Vida Corset.

Mrs. Starbuck is with us for a brief stay. Mrs. Starbuck has already been twice with us before in the interest of our Corset department, and whose proficiency as a Corset fitter is already known to hundreds of the best dressed ladies in and about Atlanta.



Mrs. Starbuck comes in the interest of our La Vida Corset in particular, our entire Corset department in general.

The La Vida is the Corset, you will remember, we took up last season, after we had made such a thorough investigation as to its merits.

We found then that it had met with unbiased approval over the best Corset counters the world over. We have found out since, on our personal examination, that our most critical trade have been delighted with it.

The La Vida is a French-made Corset designed especially for American figures.

It fits the American figure with more ease and grace than any other Corset.

And it stays fitted. Being made only of genuine whalebone and the best imported Contilles sateens and satins, which are cut on the bias, it retains its original shape and size until the day it is thrown away.

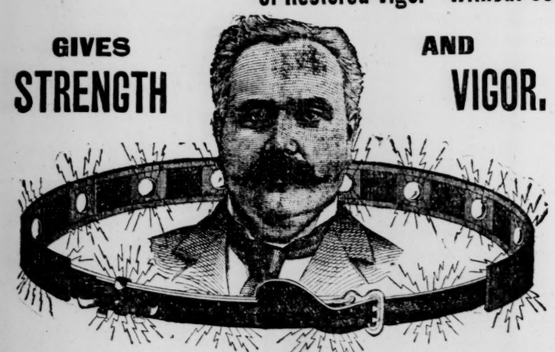
If you are interested in being fitted correctly, with ease, yet withal having a neat, trim figure, talk it over with Mrs. Starbuck. Even should you not now desire to buy you cannot spend a few minutes more profitably than by talking Corsets with such an acknowledged authority on Corset correctness as Mrs. Starbuck.

30 DAYS TRIAL FREE

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery---Every Weak, Nervous, or Enfeebled Man Should Give It a Test.

Will Be Sent Free on Thirty Days Trial So All May Experience the Wonderful Sensation of Restored Vigor—Without Cost.

GIVES STRENGTH AND VIGOR.



PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

A well known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as impotency or lost manhood is due to paralysis of the nerves. As it requires a vigorous condition of the nerves to control the muscles, the professor has found a wonderful power that instantly awakens the nerves and thus restores complete muscular strength. He says: The marvelous power exerted by recent additions and improvements to my electric belt and appliances induces me to send it on 30 days free trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that the wearer will gladly pay the small price asked after the 30 days trial.

To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it for 30 days and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial.

I receive the most wonderful testimonials day after day. Rev. S. B. Stephens, of Derry Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa., says it cured him of a terrible disease that had deprived him of happiness. His nerves were in a bad condition of weakness, but in three days after putting on the belt and suspensory he felt wonderfully improved and now has the full strength and vigor of every member of the body.

George A. Johnson, Box 112, Painted Post, N. Y., says that while he never practiced excess except when young he found himself at 40 a prematurely old man, but the belt and suspensory have completely restored him.

J. V. Spencer, of Grafton, W. Va., says he spent hundreds of dollars in medicines and the old styles of electric belts so widely advertised, but received no benefit. Although 56 years old and for 12 years a sufferer of lost manhood, my belt cured him sound and well and he is now strong and vigorous.

A. Zahlhaus, of Sharpsburg, Pa., wore my belt and suspensory for unhealthy organs and emissions and has regained perfect strength and health.

George R. Makley, of Oneonta, N. Y., states that after trying everything he could find without any benefit, he tried one of my belts and appliances and was cured of varicocele, general debility and lack of nerve force and vigor. He gained eight pounds in 25 days and would not take one hundred dollars for belt if he could not get another.

John B. Bardsley, of Gunnison, Colo., says the belt and suspensory have entirely cured him and he will gladly explain what his trouble was to all who care to inquire, as he is very much enthused by his recovery.

S. L. Fry, of Redding, Iowa, says the belt saved his life and he will gladly tell other sufferers his experience.

Thousands of others write in the same grateful manner and should the reader desire to write to any of these gentlemen please send a stamp for reply.

Do not fail to write at once to Prof. A. Chrystal, 1319 Post Office Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man wear his new and marvelous belt and suspensory for 30 days and try it fully before spending a cent for it. Remember after giving the belt a trial if you are not perfectly satisfied return it to us, it costs you nothing to try it.

Write today before you forget it.

HE WAS A LUNATIC RIGHT.

Georgian Tells a Remarkable Story to Tennesseans.

Memphis, Tenn., March 20.—The police have located J. T. Cobb, the man who told a sensational story Saturday night of his being assaulted by a mob in Grenada, Miss., and run out of the town. Cobb, it appears, is an escaped lunatic from LaGrange, Ga., and will be taken back to that place today. Cobb came into Memphis Saturday night full of wounds and bruises which he said he had received at Grenada. He said he was run out of Grenada because he had offered to furnish the authorities with evidence to convict the blind tigers and gamblers. He said the law breakers learned of his mission and set upon him in the streets in great numbers and forced him to leave the city. Cobb arrived in Memphis with no other evidence to back up his wild story than the bettered condition of his physiognomy. Having no money, no friends and no place to go, he was locked up on his own request. After being confined for some time, he concluded that his former confinement was preferable and told the turnkey that he was an escaped lunatic from LaGrange, Ga. The police at once communicated with the Georgia authorities and received an answer confirming the story of Cobb. Officers will arrive for him today.

Some men are never satisfied. After having their limbs broken, head smashed, etc., they go to law and try to get further damages.

TAKES McKINLEY TO TASK.

Lew Wallace Wants a Constitutional Amendment.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.—General Lew Wallace today wrote an open letter charging that the administration is attempting to make colonies out of Porto Rico and the Philippines, to be governed by the president as a colonial empire, and General Wallace proposes a constitutional amendment forbidding jurisdiction or sovereignty over any island, territory or country now foreign, except with the consent of the people of the United States first had.

POKEJOY KILLS DONOHUE.

Luttrell, Tenn., Shocked at the Death of Young Farmer.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 20.—At Luttrell, a small station twenty miles from here, T. J. Pokejoy today shot and instantly killed Charles Donohue, a son of one of the best-known farmers of the county. The men conversed at the depot, then walked a short distance away out of hearing of bystanders. They were seen to clinch and fall to the ground. Then Pokejoy pulled a pistol and shot Donohue through the heart. Pokejoy immediately went to his home and saddled his horse and rode away. A business misunderstanding is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

FIGHT OVER INVESTIGATION.

Kansas City Registration Causes Lively Row on Walnut Street.

Kansas City, March 20.—A dozen shots were exchanged and a lively sprinting match was indulged in in the north end this afternoon, when three republican canvassers attempted to investigate alleged fradulent registration from the rooming house above Election Judge John Pryor's saloon at 558 Walnut street. Republican canvasssers with two newspaper reporters entered Pryor's place to verify the registration of twenty-two men designated as living in the rooming house kept by Pryor. Pryor drew a revolver and started for Scroggins, who had taken the judge to task at the primaries because of alleged irregularities. Scroggins, followed by Noland, dashed into the street, while Canvasser Morris covered Phil McCrory. Pryor's partner, who had grabbed a gun and started to mix in. While Morris kept McCrory inside the saloon, behind the bar of which a dozen loungers sought cover, Pryor, Scroggins and Noland emptied their revolvers without effect at each other in the street. Pryor was arrested tonight.

Her Criticism.

"What would you do if you could play the piano as good as I can?" asked a young lady of the housemaid.

"Shure an' Oi wouldn't get discouraged at all, at all. Oi'd kape roight on larnin' till Oi could play it dacently," was the reply.

CHARLES E... ESCAPES

Governor Dissipate... Which Hung...

TO PAY A FINE

Recommendation of P... Unusually Impor...

TWO COURTS ARE T...

Echols Is Free of the ... and Can Return to ... in the Social ... World of Ne... City.

The sentence of Charl... young Georgian who w... September at Covington ... intent to murder and ... years in the penitentiar... morning commuted by ... ler to the payment of a ...

The recommendation ... board which was made ... was immediately transm... Candler and shortly be... day the chief executive ... papers under considera... days, decided to accept ... tion for clemency.

The friends of young ... now a trusted employee ... est wholesale houses in ... who, since leaving this ... ten years ago, has esta... tion for himself in the c... have made a determine... to have the decision o... and of the supreme co... hearing was granted to... last Tuesday morning by... and the decision of th... the same evening was k... ernor Candler.

The case is in many ... most peculiar with wh... had to deal in some ... case was carried to t... some time ago on a wr... was released on a $3,0... his case was argued ... board he was still abse... and Governor Candler ... fel that he would take ... matter whatever until ... surrendered himself to ... ton county.

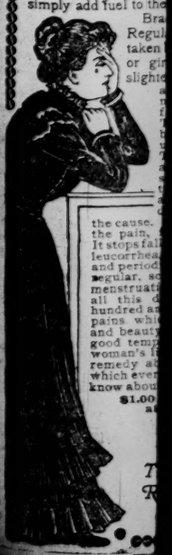
Echols reached the ... York last Saturday eve... was carried before the ... hear the decision of the ... his case. It was the... the governor to act, an... ing the order for th... sentenced was issued.

The crime for which ... victed was assault wit... committed twelve year... fessional gamblers, Co... with whom Echols had ... night were found in th... ington hotel the followi... bly mutilated; apparent... was a bludgeon. The ... after as a result of his ... survived, although the ... trial showed that his m... manently affected by t... sault. Echols was tri... murder of Cohen and w... charge.

Echols left home shor... and secured a position ... largest wholesale firms ... rapidly rose to a stat... and responsibility. He ... ton county from time ... and offered himself fo... on the charge of assa... murder in the case of ... never rearrested on tha... and when he was place... returned a verdict of ...

If a Wo...

wants to put out a f... heap on oil and wo... on water, knowing tha... fire. When a woma... well from diseases pe... she should not add ... already burning her ... should not take wor... potions composed of ... ics and opiates. The ... the disease—they do ... simply add fuel to the ...



Bra... Regul... taken ... or gi... slight...

the cause. ... the pain. ... It stops fal... leucorrhea ... and period... regular, st... menstruat... all this d... hundred a... pains whi... and beauti... good temp... woman's f... remedy a... which even... know about ...

$1.00 a...

CHARLES ECHOLS ESCAPES PRISON

Governor Dissipates the Shadow Which Hung Over Him.

TO PAY A FINE OF $1,000

Recommendation of Pardon Board an Unusually Important One.

TWO COURTS ARE TURNED DOWN

Echols Is Free of the Stain of Prison, and Can Return to His Position in the Social Business World of New York City.

The sentence of Charles M. Echols, the young Georgian who was convicted last September at Covington of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, was yesterday morning commuted by Governor Candler to the payment of a fine of $1,000.

The recommendation of the pardon board which was made early last week was immediately transmitted to Governor Candler and shortly before noon yesterday the chief executive who had had the papers under consideration for several days, decided to accept the recommendation for clemency.

The friends of young Echols, who is now a trusted employee of one of the largest wholesale houses in New York, and who, since leaving this state more than ten years ago, has established a reputation for himself in the commercial world, have made a determined effort all along to have the decision of the lower court and of the supreme court set aside. A hearing was granted to Echols's counsel last Tuesday morning by the pardon board and the decision of the board rendered the same evening was known only to Governor Candler.

The case is in many respects one of the most peculiar with which the state has had to deal in some time. When the case was carried to the supreme court some time ago on a writ of error Echols was released on a $3,000 bond and when his case was argued before the pardon board he was still absent from the state and Governor Candler notified his counsel that he would take no action in the matter whatever until their client had surrendered himself to the court of Newton county.

Echols reached the state from New York last Saturday evening and yesterday was carried before the superior court to hear the decision of the supreme court in his case. It was then in the power of the governor to act, and yesterday morning the order for the commutation of sentenced was issued.

The crime for which Echols stood convicted was assault with intent to murder committed twelve years ago. Two professional gamblers, Cohen and Thomas, with whom Echols had been playing one night were found in their room in a Covington hotel the following morning, horribly mutilated; apparently the weapon used was a bludgeon. Thomas died shortly after as a result of his injuries, but Cohen survived, although the evidence in the trial showed that his mind had been permanently affected by the murderous assault. Echols was tried in 1888 for the murder of Cohen and was acquitted of the charge.

Echols left home shortly after his trial and secured a position with one of the largest wholesale firms in New York and rapidly rose to a station of importance and responsibility. He returned to Newton county from time to time up to 1899 and offered himself for trial voluntarily on the charge of assault with intent to murder in the case of Cohen. He was never rearrested on that charge until 1899, and when he was placed on trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty. A recommendation was made by the jury that Echols be sentenced for a misdemeanor, but the judge disregarded the recommendation and sentenced him for a felony, Echols receiving a sentence of five years in the penitentiary.

An appeal was made to the supreme court, but without success, and the last resort of appealing to the pardon board was attempted. In the following decision under which the facts of the case are gone over, Governor Candler releases Echols of the sentence and requires him to pay a fine of $1,000:

In re Charles H. Echols—Application for Executive Clemency.—The defendant was convicted at the September term, 1899, of the superior court of Newton county of the offense of "assault with intent to murder" and sentenced to "five years in the penitentiary."

The prison commission recommend a commutation of sentence to "fine of $1,000 or twelve months on chaingang" for the following reasons:

In 1888 two professional gamblers, Thomas and Cohen, went to the city of Covington, and during the night engaged in playing cards for money with several other parties, among whom was defendant, then a youth about eighteen years of age.

After the game, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, they went to a room in a hotel, which they occupied jointly. After they had retired and were asleep they were attacked, presumably for the purpose of robbery, and severely beaten, and both rendered unconscious. From this beating Thomas died and Cohen remaining unconscious for several weeks, finally recovered.

Echols was indicted for the murder of Thomas and for assault with intent to murder Cohen. At the September term of the superior court of Newton county, 1888, he was tried for the offense of murder, and was acquitted. The case for assault with intent to murder was postponed from term to term until September, 1899, when he was tried on that charge and convicted, the jury recommending that he be punished as for a misdemeanor. The judge, exercising the discretion vested in him by law, declined to recognize this recommendation and sentenced him to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary.

Evidence in both trials was wholly circumstantial, and practically the same in both trials.

The jury in the last case, as was shown, stood eight for acquittal, two for conviction, and two for conviction as charged in the indictment. It also appears that eight were for acquittal, believing their recommendation would be final, after several hours' deliberation, acquiesced in the verdict as rendered.

Each of the verdicts is entitled to the same weight and it would be out of place to express any opinion as to their correctness, but it is impossible that both of them can be true.

Since defendant's first trial he has matured into full manhood, and has established for himself a name and character in the business and commercial centers above reproach, being a trusted official in a large corporation. As a citizen he is honest, faithful and law-abiding, commanding the respect of all who know him.

Leaving out of consideration the idea that the sole motive for punishment is revenge for violation of the law, and considering the higher motive of punishment, the reformation of the criminal and the protection of society, it seems that the latter ends have been already accomplished. If ever a criminal, his reformation has been complete and society now has an honorable, useful member.

Should the severe penalty be inflicted the defendant will be degraded and in the end probably vicious, while society will be robbed by destroying his usefulness.

Eleven members of the jury who convicted him urge this clemency, stating that they would never have agreed had they known that their recommendation would not be final, as likewise do the county officers of Newton county, and many of the best law-abiding citizens of that county.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing facts and recommendation, its is ordered:

That the sentence of the said Charles H. Echols be commuted to a fine of $1,000 or twelve months in chaingang, as recommended.

W. J. CANDLER, Governor.
W. A. CANDLER, Private Secretary.
Atlanta, Ga., March 20, 1900.

Under this decision Charles Echols, the prominent young business man, is to be released at once, will avoid the stain of service in the state penitentiary and will be returned to his position in the north with his business house, rid forever of the cloud which has hung over him for twelve years past.

MAKER OF "ENERGY."

The Analysis of Postum Food Coffee.

"Since I left off drinking coffee and began using Postum Fod Coffee my digestion has so improved that I can eat eggs and drink milk, which I have been unable to do for years.

"I find by inquiry that numbers of my friends have been helped by using Postum instead of ordinary coffee. It is evident that coffee has been a poison to me. I was only induced to break off by the order of my physician." Mrs. F. H. Moning, 55 E. Newton st., Boston, Mass.

There is a reason why Postum Food Coffee restores the chronic coffee drinker to good health again. The analysis by Dr. B. F. Davenport, of Boston, New England's famous analytical chemist, is: Moisture, 5.85 per cent; bone forming substance, 4.61 per cent; cellulose, 8.70 per cent; fat and flesh forming substances, 14.73 per cent; energy producing substances, 66.11 per cent.

MANY EXAMINED YESTERDAY

Forty Men Appeared Before Pharmaceutical Board.

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE

Members Will Be Busy Marking the Papers of Those Who Were Examined Yesterday.

The Georgia state board of pharmacy met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the ballroom of the Kimball house. There was a full attendance of the board, which is composed of Dr. S. C. Durban, of Augusta, chairman; Dr. John P. Turner, of Columbus; Dr. Harry Sharp, of Atlanta; Dr. Max Morris, of Macon, and Dr. George F. Payne, secretary, member from the state at large, who resides in Atlanta.

Forty gentlemen appeared before the board as applicants for license to practice pharmacy in Georgia, some of them from adjacent states. This is by far the largest number of applicants who ever appeared before the board at one time, indicating an increasing interest and activity in the enforcement of the pharmacy laws.

The board inaugurated for the first time some actual practical work in manipulations. This class of work will be much expanded at the next meeting, which takes place at Savannah on May 21st, the day preceding the meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. George F. Payne, the secretary, has been appointed by the chairman, Dr. S. C. Durban, as a committee of one to prepare prescription counters for the occasion.

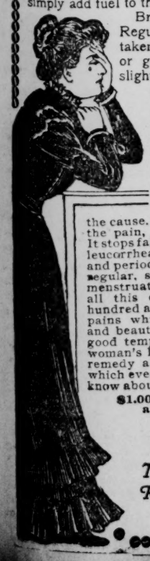
On account of the very large number of applicants and the large number of papers that require marking, the names of those who pass successfully cannot be made known until Thursday morning.

Dr. Turner, whose eyes have been very weak lately, returned to Columbus yesterday afternoon. The other members of the board will remain in the city until tonight to complete the marking of the papers.

Miss Jean Conner, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. A. R. Woolfork, Washington street. Miss Conner is on her way home from an extended visit to friends in Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.

If a Woman

wants to put out a fire she doesn't heap on oil and wood. She throws on water, knowing that water quenches fire. When a woman wants to get well from diseases peculiar to her sex, she should not add fuel to the fire already burning her life away. She should not take worthless drugs and potions composed of harmful narcotics and opiates. They do not check the disease—they do not cure it—they simply add fuel to the fire.



Bradfield's Female Regulator should be taken by every woman or girl who has the slightest suspicion of any of the ailments which afflict women. They will simply be wasting time until they take it. The Regulator is a purifying, strengthening tonic, which gets at the roots of the disease and cures the cause. It does not drug the pain, it eradicates it. It stops falling of the womb, leucorrhea, inflammation and periodical suffering, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation; and by doing all this drives away the hundred and one aches and pains which drain health and beauty, happiness and good temper from many a woman's life. It is the one remedy above all others which every woman should know about and use.

$1.00 per bottle at any drug store.

Send for our free illustrated book.

The Bradfield Regulator Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES HAWK HURT BY SWITCH ENGINE

He Was Hurled Through the Air Forty Feet.

TAKEN TO GRADY HOSPITAL

A Fractured Skull Makes His Condition Serious.

ACCIDENT AN EXTRAORDINARY ONE

Hawk Was Attempting To Cross the Tracks at the Boulevard When Struck by a Passing Engine—He May Not Recover.

While attempting to cross the Southern railway tracks at the Boulevard crossing near Piedmont Park yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock the wagon in which James Hawk sat was struck by a switch engine, knocked from the road and the young man hurled forty yards through the air to the road and almost killed.

The wagon was literally smashed into pieces, one of the mules killed outright, and the other one badly hurt. Young Hawk was hurled across the road, and when picked up was unconscious with his skull badly fractured. He was carried to the car line and Dr. Powell Walker called to look at his wounds. The physician gave him something to revive him, and then he was put on a special car to be sent to the Grady hospital.

At the hospital Dr. Hancock was called to perform an operation and dress the wounds. He found the skull fractured just over the right ear and a number of bruises over the body. These were given attention, and at an early hour this morning the young man was alive, though little hope was entertained for his recovery.

Was Driving Home.

James Hawk is a driver for the county convict camp, and when the accident occurred yesterday afternoon was returning to the camp from Myrtle street, where the convicts had been working all day. He was in a wagon by himself, but following him were other men in wagons.

He drove from Tenth street into the Boulevard near the railroad. Between him and the track were obstructions which cut him out of sight from the railroad. As he came upon the tracks at the Boulevard crossing, a switch engine, pulling several cars, dashed around the curve from the city almost without warning at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The engine struck the wagon with full force.

When it did so Hawk shot through the air and landed upon the hard ground fully forty feet away. The other men following him ran to where he had fallen as soon as they could get across the road. They found him unconscious and sent him to the hospital.

What Witnesses Say.

One of the men in the wagons following young Hawk, who saw the accident, in speaking of it last night said:

"We had drove into the Boulevard from Tenth street and had almost reached the tracks, when around the curve was heard two short whistles from an engine. Hawk was then on the track and before he could stop or get across the engine had dashed around and his wagon was struck. The force of the blow was so strong that he was hurled fully forty feet through the air like a sapling.

"We ran to where he fell and picked him up. Then we called men from the Consolidated shops and sent for Dr. Walker who lives nearby. The ambulance was also telephoned for, but it could not be sent immediately. When we received this message Superintendent Elliott, of the Consolidated, offered a special car to bring the man to the city. This offer we accepted and got him to the hospital in a few minutes.

"At first we thought that both the mules had been killed, but found that only one was dead. The other one was badly hurt. The wagon was a total wreck. Fortunately, no one was with Hawk."

This Is the Second Accident.

Two weeks ago tonight young Hawks had a narrow escape from death by drinking poison through mistake. At that time he was at home suffering from a bad cough. In his room was a bottle marked cough medicine. He drank some of the medicine, but soon it was discovered that it was poison, a physician having placed it in the bottle which had contained cough sirup. His escape from death at the time was very narrow, as he was seriously ill several days.

The young man has been in Atlanta for only about six months. He is nineteen years of age, and was born in Morgan county, near Madison. He is a brother-in-law of J. B. Donaldson, the manager of the county convicts, and of Policeman George Cornett. His father is now in Madison. Since coming to Atlanta he has been living with Mr. Donaldson and working for him as a driver.

His condition at an early hour this morning was very serious, and it is feared that he will not live through the morning.

An effort was made to see the engineer of the train which struck Hawk, but he could not be found last night.

Gray Hairs Can be Deferred

Premature gray hairs usually are the effects of carelessness. If the scalp is kept free of dandruff and properly nourished and strengthened, gray hairs would be unusual before the age of forty or forty-five. There is no remedy in existence that will restore color to gray hairs; but the

Seven Sutherland Sisters'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner, if applied according to directions contained in each package, will positively defer gray hairs until nature compels their appearance. There are today thousands of American men and women who have revived the dying energies of their hair through the faithful use of these simple and natural remedies.

Sold by leading dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Ada Rehan, the most versatile actress upon the American stage today, will appear as Lady Teazle in Mr. Daly's amended version of "School for Scandal" Thursday evening at the Grand. It is almost superfluous to attempt to criticise an ideal, and Miss Rehan has made Lady Teazle almost an ideal. As she dresses it, it is a queenly beauty that steps before the footlights to bid for approbation; the acting gives her great scope for the exercise of her talent and it is difficult to decide which is most pleasing when she pets and cajoles old Sir Peter Teazle, or when she teases him in her quarrel with him. Miss Rehan seems to understand thoroughly the exigencies of her part and the delicate handling that she gives the screen scene, robs it of all that might be suggestive in more incompetent hands.

The Bostonian Opera Company will give three operas during their engagement Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the Grand. Wednesday night the new comic opera, "The Viceroy," by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith; Thursday matinee, "Robin Hood," and Thursday night the new opera, "The Smugglers," by Rankin and Minkowsy.

Atlanta is to be enlivened next week by the return engagement at the Columbia theater of the popular Dan Packard opera company and orchestra. The performances of this company during its engagement at the Columbia New Year's week are well remember by the large crowds of theater-goers who enjoyed the elaborate productions of the operas of many popular composers, Gilbert Clayton, Carlotta Gilman, Montjoy Walker, Charles N. Holmes, who by the way is a native of Atlanta; Frank Ridsdale, Josephine Kirkwood and, in fact, all of the favorites of that engagement continue with the company as is also the splendid orchestra. Several new singers will be heard in the cast and the chorus has been considerably enlarged with clever singers and pretty girls. The engagement opens on Monday night with "Fra Diavolo," a very popular opera.

Mme. Emma Nevada, who after an absence of some years in the European capitals, is now on a tour of her native country, and who will appear next Monday, March 26th, at the Grand, is a western girl, a daughter of the golden state. She was educated at Mill's seminary with the pick of California girls as classmates. Her musical talents were so pronounced that she was sent abroad to study. Stockhausen in Berlin was her first teacher, then Mme Marchesi. Three years of hard work, then came her debut and great success. Since then her career has been one long series of triumphs. She has been honored by every sovereign of Europe and achieved greater distinction than any American singer. In this country Nevada has been accorded the great reception that her marvelous voice demands. It will be remembered that when she first sang in Chicago the enthusiastic people unhitched her horses and pulled the carriage from the theater to the hotel. Such an unprecedented event was indeed a glorious tribute to the charming singer on her return to America.

Mme. Nevada will be aided by Mr. Louis Blumenberg, 'cellist, and Selden Pratt, pianist.

The Peters company drew a large audience last night to the Columbia theater. A vaudeville and specialty bill was given and the audience was kept well entertained for two and a half hours.

The curtain went up on a minstrel first part, in which some new jokes and good singing was given. Denicke sang a comic ditty which caught the house. The orient female quartet scored heavily as usual. Cain Bailey was good in a clever parody. Miss Peters closed the first part with "Hush and Don't Be Crying," which she sang in a pleasing manner. Peters, Timmons and Bailey created much laughter with "dancing for the cup."

A one-act sketch entitled "Domestic Felicity" was followed by Cain Bailey in monologue and dancing. Many other good things were offered, not forgetting Phil and Nettie Peters in their side-splitting comedy work.

The entertainment was a decided success and all present seemed to enjoy it. At the matinee today "Wanted—A Husband," will be played. Tonight "The King of Liars" will be put on.

Grand Jury To Pass on 'Sapho."

New York, March 20.—Justice Fursman today made a decision in the "Sapho" case, directing that it be submitted to the grand jury. If indictments are found the defendants will be tried by a jury in general sessions.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

ATTENTION, DELEGATES Y. M. C. A.

State Convention, Macon, Ga., March 22d to 25th.

Arrangements have been made with the Southern railway to handle the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention in special cars on their train leaving Atlanta at 12:05 noon Thursday, March 22, 1900, arriving at Macon 2:55 p. m. A large crowd is expected to go down on this train, but those who do not find it convenient to go along with the crowd can leave Atlanta on any of the other daily trains of the Southern, leaving Atlanta 5:30 a. m., 12:05 noon, 4:20 p. m. or 10:45 p. m. For information call at Kimball house corner.

How He Restrained Her.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"I will," she exclaimed; "I will not live with you another day."

"You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly asked.

"Yes, I will."

"When?"

"Now—right off—this minute."

"You'll go away?"

"Yes, sir."

"I wouldn't if I were you."

"But I will, and defy you to prevent me. I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it."

"Oh, I shan't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They'll want your description, and I will give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; eyes rather on the squint; voice like a—"

"Wretch! You wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.

"I certainly will, and the description will go in all the papers."

They glared at each other a moment in silence. Then it was plain to be seen that he had the dead wood on her.

Chance for Athletes.

New York Weekly: Farmer—Yes, I want a man. Are you a good jumper?

Applicant—Jumper? Well, yes.

"You could jump a barbed-wire fence without much trouble, I s'pose?"

"Um—I s'pose so."

"Well, that all right, then; you'll do. You see some of our bulls is a leetle wild."



The New Scale Kingsbury Piano

There are more KINGSBURY PIANOS sold yearly than any other one make in the world.

A glowing testimonial, equal to a bookful of the usual kind.

Manufactured and Sold by

THE CABLE COMPANY,

America's Greatest Piano House.
96-98 WHITEHALL STREET,
H. B. MORENUS, Mgr. ATLANTA, GA.

COLSON HELPS TO HUNT ASSASSINS

Wounded Kentuckian Aids the Officers in Their Work.

IS CONFINED IN HOSPITAL

Man Who Killed Three Persons in a Duel Gives Information.

HE BELONGS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Attorneys for the Prosecution Receive Material Aid from a Wounded Man.

Lexington, Ky., March 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—Lying on his bed in a little room at the King's Daughters' hospital, Frankfort, David G. Colson, ex-congressman and soldier, his left arm shattered by a bullet from the pistol of a foe in one of the deadliest pistol duels this country has ever known, has done more perhaps toward bringing to justice the assassins of Senator William Goebel than any man not employed in the case. Colson was a friend of Goebel and after he was shot Senator Goebel called upon him. The



KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL
Where Colonel Colson Brought About Conference Leading to Arrest of Goebel Assassins.

men, one a democrat and the other a republican, both zealous in their political claims and ambitions were the best of friends and it is said on good authority admired each other. Both had that determination and purpose which is possessed by but few and both the true type of gentleman and advocate of plain dealing. Goebel consoled Colson and his kind words impressed the wounded man deeper than those of any of his own political party. When Goebel fell the victim of a foul conspiracy Colson was grieved. He lay a prisoner in custody of the officers of Franklin county, accused with the murder of three men and the wounding of two others. He knew that the death of Goebel was due to the over-zealous republicans who, if they did not pay the assassin to commit the deed, encouraged it by word and act and were in so much responsible for the act of the foolhardy demon. He at once denounced the assassination of William Goebel as the foulest crime that ever stained the pages of history and vowed he would do what was in his power to bring to justice the men who were responsible.

Colonel Colson addressed a letter to Justus Goebel, the brother of the dead senator, and urged him to have certain republicans brought before him. His friend, Berry Howard, of Bell county, had been mentioned as one of the men involved in the plot, and Colson without losing a moment summoned Howard to the hospital where he had him meet the attorneys for the prosecution and tell them what he knew of the assassination. Howard will be one of the principal witnesses for the commonwealth in the trials of the men now in jail charged with being accessory to the crime. Colson's stand in the affair is causing much comment all over the state. He is to be tried in the Franklin county circuit court in April on the charge of murdering Lieutenant E. D. Scott, W. L. Demaree and Harry Julean. Scott was an officer in the Fourth Kentucky volunteer regiment of which Colson was colonel. He was also a nephew of ex-Governor Bradley who put him in Colson's regiment over his protest and who was working with Taylor and the other republicans to overthrow the will of the legislature by retaining Taylor in the office of governor. One of the men implicated in the Goebel assassination was Wharton Golden, a brother of Captain B. P. Golden, both of whom had been strong supporters of Taylor. Golden had since turned state's evidence. The fight in which Scott, Colson and Golden were the central figures grew out of a long standing quarrel between the men beginning in camp at Lexington a year ago last October. Colson declares he is not taking revenge on any one for any past acts, but merely performing a duty he owes to his friend and his community.

The little room in the hospital, which is the corner room front in the illustration, was the scene of one of the most dramatic conferences of the assassination investigation. Berry Howard had arrived from his Bell county home at the summons of Colonel Colson and Attorney T. C. Campbell, and his assistants had called in response to a request from Colson to interview Howard. When the consultation was at its height Adjutant General Ian R. Collier, commanding the state militia in the interest of Taylor, called to see Colonel Colson. He was ushered into the room and introduced to Campbell and Howard. Collier, it is believed, had been informed that Howard and Colson were being consulted by Campbell and decided to see for himself what was going on. He is said to have used some very strong language uncomplimentary to his republican brethren. General Collier is a man of courage and bulldog tenacity. He was indignant at what he believed was an attempt of the democratic attorneys to elicit from Colson and Howard something that might work to the disadvantage of his friends. General Collier believes that some crank fired the shot which killed Goebel and that his friends had nothing to do with either the actual killing or the plan. He is a close friend of Colson and brands as untrue any intimation that Colson has acted other than in the best of faith in the part he has played in ferreting out the criminals.

The Conductor's Revenge.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

The street car conductor sometimes manages to "get back" at the grumbling passenger, and does it in a smooth way, too. The conductors are not allowed to talk back, and passengers often take advantage of this and roast the fare collectors. One day last week a man boarded a car at Sixteenth, and when the conductor came through the crowded car handed him a quarter. The conductor collected two or three fares before making change, and the passenger thought it a good chance to make a grandstand play.

"Say, conductor, don't forget to give me my change. You conductors have a habit of overlooking that, but you can't work it on me. I'm next to your game. Fork over."

"It was a quarter you gave me, I believe," said the conductor.

"You bet it was."

"And you want 20 cents change, I believe."

"That's what I do, and I want it quick, too," said the wise passenger, looking about for applause.

"Very well, sir; here you are."

And the conductor counted twenty pennies into the outstretched hand of the passenger.

"There you have your 20 cents, sir. That is correct, I believe."

The wise passenger had nothing to say.

Occasionally, however, the passenger gets ahead of the conductor, as happened one day last summer, when the long open cars were running. The conductor was engaged in talking to a very pretty girl and did not notice the frantic gestures of a woman who wanted to get off at Seward street. The woman gestured for a few moments, then arose and gave the register cord a couple of vicious jerks, ringing up two fares. The conductor looked around and saw the woman just as she was about to give the fare register rope another pull.

"Don't pull that cord, lady!" shouted the conductor. "Every time you pull that string it costs me 5 cents."

"Well, attend to your business. The string that girl has on you will cost you more than this one if you don't."

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 23d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale, March 22d, and for morning trains 23d; limited March 24, 1900.

Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN, District Passenger Agent.

Your Contract.

That is the thing to be considered when you buy life insurance. The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company's contract is liberal, just and equitable. For policies or territory address H. H. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

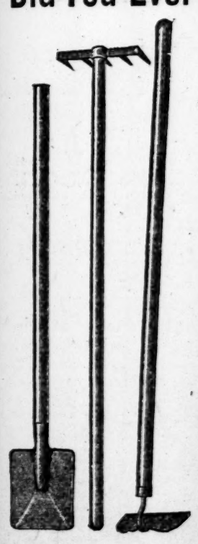
The Last Straw.

Hix—An acquaintance of mine patented an appliance to enable a girl to play two pianos at one time.

Dix—Did he make anything out of it?

Hix—Well, he made a move out of the town. His neighbors threatened to mob him.

Did You Ever See the Like?



Floral Sets,
three pieces, for only
Ten Cents.

We are selling hundreds of them. Very large set
25 Cents.

Mail orders get prompt attention.

Garden Plows.

They are very cheap, very durable and a great labor saver. Nothing on the face of the globe has ever been made to equal our
$3.00 Garden Plow.

Mail orders get special attention.





Remember, Besides, "We carry everything known to Hardware."

KING HARDWARE CO., 63-65 Peachtree St.

LIVERPOOL WAS VERY STRONG

Break Was Expected in Sympathy with Monday's Weakness.

SENT FAIR BUYING ORDERS

Monday's Sharp Decline Recovered in the First Hour.

BULLS IN POWER THROUGHOUT

Statistical Position Admitted the Strongest in Many Years. Closed Quiet and Steady at Net Advance of 8 to 13 Points.

New York, March 20.—Within the first hour on the cotton exchange today a rise of 8@10 points was scored, this being a full recovery from yesterday's sharp decline. The bull faction continued in power throughout the session, despite the fact that business for investment account came in with extreme tardiness. The foundation for a rise of 4 and 8 points on the call and a later additional upturn of 4@10 points consisted of very strong Liverpool cables in place of an expected break in sympathy with yesterday's weakness here, and fairly good buying orders from Europe. Supplementing these influences were numerous advices from the cotton belt stating in effect that planters were becoming discouraged by continued rains. The strength of southern spot markets was increased by renewed efforts of spinners to secure further supplies, while statistically the situation at all centers was admitted to be strongest in many months, if not in years. Rumors that a bear clique was undergoing formation exerted no positive influences upon the market. The interior semi-weekly figures averaged up bullishly. In view of the surprise furnished by Liverpool this morning room traders were naturally reluctant to assume extensive new commitments late in the session pending receipts of tomorrow's advices from the English market. The close was quiet and steady at a net advance of 8@13 points.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 20.—The general market for cotton goods continues quiet. Some buying of brown sheetings and drills limited and little doing for export. Prices unchanged in both heavy and light weights. Ducks quiet but firm. No change in print cloths or other fine yarn goods. Bleached cottons in average request; quotations without change. Coarse colored cottons quiet but strong. Prints and ginghams unchanged. Business in men's wear woolen and worsted fabrics slow in all descriptions. No quotable change in prices, but the market conditions are not altogether satisfactory.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Atlanta—Steady; middling 9 3-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 5 17-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 9⅞c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 9 7-16c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 9⅜c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 9 13-16c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 9c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 9 7-16c.
Augusta—Quiet and steady; middling 9 11-16c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 9½c asked.
Houston—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 9 7-16c.
The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	69	347	140	....	8510	12071
Monday	117	59	73	175	8484	12302
Tuesday	182	477	170	52	8496	12779
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	368	883	383	227	....	....

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Last Sale	Closing Bid and Asked
March	9 49	9 52	9 49	9 52	9 52-53
April	9 48	9 49	9 48	9 49	9 51-53
May	9 45	9 54	9 45	9 52	9 51-52
June	9 47	9 47	9 45	9 47	9 43-45
July	9 40	9 47	9 40	9 43	9 43-44
August	9 27	9 37	9 25	9 32	9 32-33
September	8 38	8 46	8 37	8 43	8 43-45
October	8 03	8 10	8 03	8 09	8 08-09
November	7 94	7 98	7 93	7 96	7 96-97
December	7 90	7 95	7 90	7 96	7 95-96
January	7 91	7 95	7 91	7 95	7 95-96
February	....	....	....	....	....

Futures closed quiet and steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	12208	16259	53616	3145	856387	767042
Monday	28225	19689	11711	2451	844196	777039
Tuesday	18388	27376	17292	21191	841570	784496
Wednesd'y	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	59511	63321	81619	26767	....	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

March	9 41	September	8 26
April	9 41	October	7 86
May	9 42	November	7 74
June	9 40	December	7 74
July	9 39	January	7 74
August	9 12	February	....

Futures closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 20—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand moderate with prices higher; middling uplands 5 17-32; sales 8,000; American 6,700; speculation and export 500; receipts 18,000; American 15,400.

Futures opened quiet.

	Open'g	Closing
March	5 26-64	5 28½ Buyers
March-April	5 24-64	5 26½ Sellers
April-May	5 21-64	5 23 Buyers
May-June	5 17-64	5 20 Buyers
June-July	5 14-64	5 17½ Sellers
July-August	5 12-64	5 14½ Buyers
August-September	5 2-64	5 04½ Sellers
September-October	4 41-64	4 43 Sellers
October-November	4 29-64	4 31½ Sellers

Futures closed very steady.

New York, March 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,700 bales; middling uplands 9⅝c; gulf 10¼c; net receipts 971; gross 5,452; stock 142,653.

New Orleans, March 20.—Cotton steady; sales 2,600; middling 9 7-16c; receipts 5,961; stock 351,634.

Galveston, March 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾c; receipts 2,139; stock 90,188.

Mobile, March 20.—Cotton nominal; middling 9½c; receipts 2,427; stock 18,833.

Savannah, March 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝c; receipts 4,511; stock 126,939.

Charleston, March 20.—Cotton nominal; middling 9½c asked; receipts 30; stock 25,875.

Wilmington, March 20.—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝c; receipts 170; stock 12,370.

Norfolk, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16c; receipts 830; stock 37,700.

Baltimore, March 20.—Cotton nominal; middling 9 5-16c.

Boston, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling 9¾c; receipts 762; stock 11,665.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling 10¼c; receipts 118; stock 10,904.

St. Louis, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16c; receipts 2,208; stock 71,894.

Memphis, March 20.—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16c; sales 1,658; receipts 382; stock 76,175.

Augusta, March 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9 11-16c; sales 289; receipts 969; stock 21,459.

Houston, March 20.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝c; sales none; receipts 3,326; stock 56,494.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 20.—Cotton advanced 16 to 18 points on this crop and 10 to 14 on the next, owing to an unexpected rise in Liverpool, light receipts, rains at the south, reports of a backward season for farm work, firm spot markets and considerable local covering of shorts, as well as foreign buying for summer months and a pretty good demand from the south, the east and elsewhere. Still the trading was largely professional. Prominent Philadelphia people were selling August and buying the next crop. A Broadway firm was reported to be selling August. Forney, Kaufman county, Texas: "Acreage of cotton about the same as last year." Galveston, Tex., reports: "Stock in factors' hands unsold about 20,000 bales out of a total stock at the port of 134,369, the bulk of which is on shipboard for foreign ports." Columbus, Ga., reports: "It is now estimated 4,000 to 4,500 bales of cotton is unsold in Columbus warehouses. Not a single bale of this is for sale at present prices. The local stock is controlled by less than a dozen, and a considerable part is owned by two planters who are able to carry it." Forney, Kaufman county, Texas, writes: "The rise in cotton has not turned the heads of farmers yet. Diversity of crops will still be maintained." Hutto, Tex., writes: "Cotton acreage will show slight increase over last year. Farmers are well up with their work and will soon begin to plant." Part of early advance was lost on realizing, and the close was steady with estimated sales of 150,000 bales. The New York Tribune in an editorial says: "There is no great danger of a cotton famine, though American holders have the opportunity to make foreign consumers pay good prices for all they want. While it lasts the opportunity is a good one for the producers of this country, and it will undoubtedly encourage them to a material increase of acreage for the next crop." Under the existing circumstances, considering the falling off in the speculation and the fact that prices are already up pretty well, we cannot advise buying except on pronounced declines.

Atwood, Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New York, March 20.—Liverpool's action today clearly shows that their decline yesterday was manipulated. They found this morning that this had not affected American spot markets. In fact, one or two were actually higher, and with no offerings from this side they accepted the situation this morning and advanced spots again. As we have seen all this season each day's spot sales south contributed just that much strength to holders of the balance, and we now really believe that with the loss in the crop movement hereafter, that seems to us inevitable, European spinners will not only be strong bidders for our unsold crop, but a still more important question will be at what price the spot holder will decide to sell. It is quite within the power of the latter to secure 2c to 2½c per pound higher than present quotations. After clear investigation we believe that of the visible in the United States on March 16th, but 600,000 bales maximum is unsold, the balance being on shipboard or awaiting freight room at the ports and at interior visible points. What is left of the invisible in America is, in our opinion, scarcely anything. The loss in the visible supply this week last year was only 15,000 bales, but the loss this week is likely to be 100,000, if not more. Concerning Mr. Neill's advice to his European friends, predicting 30 per cent increase weekly hereafter over last year, to which we referred yesterday, he seems inclined to get Europe into further difficulty by inducing them to stay out of our market for what remains unsold. According to Secretary Hester, there had come into sight to March 16th 8,005,000 bales, therefore Mr. Neill practically says there are still several million more on plantations at cities and towns not weekly enumerated. The question arises, what is Mr. Neill's object and why his pertenatory trying to depreciate the value of what is the great mainstay of the south? From what quarter does his compensation come to requite him for his efforts in that direction? Is he of that class, alas so few in number, a practical philanthropist? Any how, as far as foreign spinners are concerned?

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 20.—Liverpool surprised the trade by receiving the opening decline and closing very steady at 3 to 4 points advance over last evening. The southwest bought freely on the opening, and during the morning during the cotton was offered in small lots for foreign account. Our local trade, who sold yesterday, were also quick to cover, and prices advanced sharply, especially at the light receipts in the interior towns and Memphis. This continued until the New Orleans receipts for tomorrow were published. A recession then set in. Trading has been of smaller proportions than of late, the cotton was offered by liquidating their holdings on each advance and withdrawing from the market. Opinions are very mixed, the trade holding the key to the situation is in Liverpool and not here.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 20.—Liverpool cables were much better than expected—1-64d up on spots, and futures, starting with unchanged prices, advanced about 4-64d on old crop and about 5-64 on new. On such advices our opening prices showed 2 to 7 points above last night and further advanced about 7 points after the call on a rather general buying, in which the new crop months participated, though not to the same extent. August led in activity and advanced today, as she did on the decline yesterday. Today's receipts at the ports are fairly good. Weather south more favorable today. At noon prices showed 20 points advance on old crop, or recovery of what they lost yesterday, the small fluctuations pointer for tomorrow—viz: 500 bales—contributing to the strength of the market. The afternoon session opened easier, due to large New Orleans pointer for tomorrow, 20,000 bales, but the Liverpool news the southern markets are spiritless and unchanged in price. Port receipts 18,388, against 27,316 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 8,000 to 9,000, against 7,648. Houston 450 to 500, against 6,713 last year.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, March 20.—Liverpool early cables reported an advance of 1-16d on spots; middling uplands 5 17-32d. Futures up 1-64d, which was in the nature of a surprise to the trade. Later cables reported a further advance on futures of 1-64d. Our market opened 7 to 8 points higher, and on short covering and very good support from the south and west advanced 9 to 10 points additional. The market was very inactive and prices sagged downward 4 to 5 points from the high point and moved within narrow limits for the balance of the session. Reports from the south were bullish in tone, but were unable to harden the market beyond the point reached. The market closed steady with net gains for the day of 2 to 6 points.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, March 20.—Cattle: Receipts 2,500. Generally steady to slow. Best on sale today $7.05. Natives, good to prime steers steady at $4.80@5.85; poor to medium slow at $4.10@4.60; selected feeders 10c lower at $4@4.75; mixed stockers $3.40@3.90; cows steady at $3@4.25; heifers $3.25@4.60; canners $2.25@3; bulls $3@4.15; calves 75c to $1 off a week ago at $4.50@6.50; Texas fed steers strong and firm; top $5.15. Mixed butchers $4.90@5.15; good to choice heavy $5@5.15; rough heavy $4.85@4.95; light $4.80@5.07½; bulk of sales $5@5.07½.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000. Sheep and lambs weak and a shade lower; quality generally poor. Good to choice wethers $5.60@5.80; fair to choice mixed $5.10@5.60; western sheep $5.25@5.80; yearlings $5.90@6.40; native lambs $5.50@7; western lambs $4@7.

St. Louis, March 20.—Cattle: Receipts 4,200, including 1,200 Texans. Market steady for natives to strong for Texans; native shipping and export steers $4.50@5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers $4.20@5.05; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.80@4.65; stockers and feeders $3.80@4.75; cows and heifers $2@4.65; canners $1.50@2.85; bulls $3@3.50. Texas and Indian steers $3.50@4.95 with some heavy fine worth $5.25@5.75; cows and heifers $2.25@3.70.

Hogs—Receipts 10,500. Market steady to shade easier; pigs and lights $4.85@4.95; packers $4.85@5; butchers $5@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100. Market strong; native muttons $5@5.85; lambs $5.50@7.25; culls and bucks $4@4.75; spring lambs $10@12.

Fruit and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 20.—Apples, per barrel, $4.50@5.50. Oranges, per box $2.75@3.25. Lemons, choice, $3@3.50; fancy, $3@3.50. Figs 11 to 12c. Raisins, new 7½@8c. Figs 11 to 12c. Raisins, new California, $2.00. Nuts, almonds, 13@14c; pecans, 8 to 9c; Brazil, 6 to 7c; filberts, 11½c, walnuts, 10 to 11 cents; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 6½ to 6c; fancy hand-picked, 4½ to 5c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, March 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 53@53½; receipts 36 casks. Rosin quiet and unchanged; receipts 316. Crude turpentine steady at $2.00@3.25; receipts 303. Tar firm at $1.20; receipts 473.

Savannah, March 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 53; receipts 194; sales 224; exports 23. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 2,050; sales 832; exports 157.

Charleston, March 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 54; sales none. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

The Metal Market.

New York, March 20.—Considerable irregularity was developed in the market for metals today.

Copper was firm and 12½ points higher, closing at $16.50.

Tin ruled easier, closing dull at $31.62½ bid and $32 asked, bid price being 37½ points off from the previous close.

Pig iron warrants were quiet.

Lead ruled quiet, closing unchanged at $4.67½ bid and $4.62½ asked.

Spelter was quiet all day, closing unchanged at $4.55 bid and $4.60 asked.

The brokers' price for lead was $4.45 and for copper $16.50.

St. Louis, March 20.—Lead quiet at $4.57½. Spelter dull at $4.40@4.45.

THIRD AVENUE WAS CORNERED

Supply Not Large Enough To Fill Contracts for Delivery.

JUMPED NEARLY 17 POINTS

Violent Rise Brought Out Large Blocks from Long Holders.

FURIOUS MANIPULATION ALL DAY

Speculation in Railroad List Rather Dull—Baltimore Was in Demand and Advanced 4 1-4 Per Cent—Closing Was Easy.

New York, March 20.—There was a brilliant display of speculative pyrotechnics in the stock market today, which was interesting and informing as a spectacle, but which must have been attended with very unpleasant circumstances for some one. The explosive outbreak took place in the New York traction group and was precipitated by official announcement that the Metropolitan Street railway has secured a controlling interest in the Third Avenue railroad. This at once confirmed the fears of the shorts that there was not a large enough supply of Third Avenue stock on the market to enable them to cover their unfilled contracts for delivery. In other words, the stock was cornered. The result, briefly stated, was a jump of nearly 17 points in the prices on top of yesterday's rise of nearly 19 points. The violent rise in the stock brought out large blocks from long holders, which caused many collapses and made wide and feverish fluctuations all day. But when the shorts attempted to supply their needs the price always mounted buoyantly upward again. The New York public utilities have been the favorite field of operation by the bears for several days past, and the sympathetic strength imparted to the group by the Metropolitan-Third Avenue combination drove the shorts to cover with a rush. The extreme advances in the group were Metropolitan 11½; Brooklyn Transit 7¾; Consolidated Gas 7; Brooklyn Union 5 and Manhattan 4¼. The possibilities of economy of operation and elimination of destructive rivalries as a result of the combination undoubtedly improves the status of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue properties, but the price movement of the day was almost wholly due to speculative exigencies. Third Avenue stock commanded as high as 4 per cent premium for the short term loans, and Memphis in strength in the stock all day, as evidenced by the simultaneous sales on regular transactions and on sellers 60 day contracts at nearly 10 points apart, the regular sales commanding a high price. Other stocks in which the short interest has largely reflected the urgent demand from the shorts—notably Sugar, American and Continental Tobacco, People's Gas and Western Union rose 1¾ to 3¼. Speculation in the railroad list was rather dull during the period of feverish excitement in the specialties, but later in the day an active and vigorous demand sprang up for Baltimore and Ohio, the Pacifics, some of the grangers, Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, and a number of less prominent stocks. Baltimore and Ohio was carried up 4¼. The highest prices were not maintained in any case, the violently speculative specialties showing the sharpest reactions, but the closing generally was rather easy below the best and the net changes, though mostly gains, were very ragged as to uniformity. The iron and steel stocks were rather heavy, notably National Steel and Tennessee Coal. The money market showed evidence of relaxation. The continued decline in price of government bonds indicates a process of liquidation which suggests that the recent level of prices prompted the change from the official plane for taking out bank note circulation and the selling out of holdings of bonds.

The railroad bond market continued active, but price changes were rather irregular. Total sales, par value, $2475,000.

United States 2s refunding, when issued, the 3s, old 4s, new 4s and 5s declined ½ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today were 741,600 shares, including Atchison 13,050; Atchison preferred 23,625; Baltimore and Ohio 30,517; Burlington 11,375; Rock Island 13,750; Manhattan 38,435; Metropolitan 44,475; Missouri Pacific 11,778; Norfolk and Western 11,700; Northern Pacific 17,695; Pennsylvania 11,390; St. Paul 11,100; Southern Pacific 22,450; Union Pacific 40,960; Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred 6,280; American Steel and Wire 10,275; American Tobacco 35,275; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 81,789; Continental Tobacco 12,825; Third Avenue 62,590; National Steel 7,095; People's Gas 15,385; Sugar 71,690; United States Leather 6,070.

Money on call firm at 3@5 per cent; last loan at 4; prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½ for demand and at $4.84 for 60 days; posted rates $4.83@4.83½ and $4.86½@4.87; commercial bills $4.81¼@4.81¾.

Silver certificates 60½@61¼c.

Bar silver 60c.

Mexican dollars 47¾c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds irregular.

RAILWAY STOCKS

Atchison	23¾	Minn. & L. 2d pref.	94½
do. preferred	69¼	Missouri Pacific	46
Baltimore & Ohio	69¾	Mobile & Ohio	46½
Canada Pacific	94½	Mo. Kan. & Texas	10½
Canada Southern	48¾	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	33
Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	New Jersey Cent.	116
Chic. Great West.	13¾	New York Central	135¼
C., B. & Q.	127¾	Norfolk & Western	32¾
Chic., Ind. & L.	22¾	do. preferred	76½
do. preferred	55¾	Northern Pacific	54¼
Chicago and E. Ill.	96¾	do. preferred	74¾
Chic. & N. W.	161	Ontario & Western	29¾
Rock Island	110	Oregon R. & Nav.	42
C. C. C. & St. L.	60¾	do. preferred	76
Colo. Sou.	7	Pennsylvania	135¼
do. 1st preferred	45½	Reading	17¼
do. 2nd preferred	19	do. 1st preferred	57¼
Del. & Hudson	115	do. 2nd preferred	28¾
Del., L. & W.	178	Rio Grande & W.	53¾
Den. & Rio Grande	19¾	do. preferred	90
do. preferred	55¾	St. Louis & S. F.	10¾
Erie (new)	13¼	do. 1st preferred	69
do. preferred	38¼	do. 2nd preferred	34½
Great Nor., pref.	159¾	St. L. & S. W.	10¾
Hocking Coal	16¾	do. preferred	29¾
Hocking Valley	33	St. Paul	124
Illinois Central	113¾	do. preferred	173½
Iowa Central	15¼	St. P. & Omaha	119
do. preferred	51	Southern Pacific	39¼
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¾	Southern Railway	13¾
Lake Erie & W.	21	do. preferred	58¾
do. preferred	85	Texas & Pacific	16¾
Lake Shore	194	Union Pacific	51¾
Louisville & Nash.	82¾	do. preferred	75¾
Manhattan L.	96	Wabash	6¾
Metro. Street Ry.	167¾	do. preferred	20¾
Mexican Central	14	Wheel. & L.E. (new)	10¾
Minn. & St. Louis	68¾	do. preferred	29¾

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	115	United States	46
American	147	Wells Fargo	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	Int. Paper pref.	61¼
do. preferred	93¾	National Biscuit	75
American Malting	4¼	National Biscuit pf.	115½
do. preferred	24¾	National Lead	89½
Am. Smelting & Ref.	40¾	National Lead pf.	24¾
do. preferred	90¾	do. preferred	104¾
American Spirits	2	National Steel	44¾
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	94
Amn. Steel Hoop	35	N. Y. Air Brake	131
do. preferred	81¼	North American Co	15¾
A. S. & W.	55¾	Pacific Coast	59
do. preferred	89½	do. 1st preferred	80
Amn. Tin Plate	33¾	do. 2nd preferred	60
do. preferred	82	Pacific Mail	37¾
American Tobacco	107¾	People's Gas	99¾
do. preferred	135	Pressed Steel Car	54
Anaconda Mining	45¼	do. preferred	85
Brook. Rap. Tran.	71¼	Pullman Palace	183
Col. F. & Iron	44¾	Stand. R. & Twine	6¼
Cont. Tobacco	32¾	Sugar	106¾
do. preferred	84¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	109¼
Federal Steel	50¾	T. C. & Iron	93¾
do. preferred	74¼	U. S. Leather	12¾
General Electric	126	do. preferred	72¾
Glucose Sugar	51¾	U. S. Rubber	30
do. preferred	98	Western Union	93¼
International Paper	18¼	Western Union	84

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg.	101	M., K. & T. 4s	91¼
do. 3s	109½	N. Y. Central 1sts	110
do. 3s coupon	109¾	N. J. Central 5s	123¾
U. S. new 4s reg.	134½	N. Carolina 6s	127
do. coupon	134¾	do. 4s	106
U. S. old 4s reg.	115	Northern Pac. 1sts.	
do. coupon	116	do. 3s	66¾
U. S. 5s reg.	114	do. 4s	105
do. coupon	114	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	108
District Col. 3 65s	119	Nor. & West con. 4s	96½
Atchison, 4s	101¾	do. gen. 6s	132
do. adj. 4s	83¾	Oregon Nav. 1sts	108
Canada So. 2nds	106½	do. 4s	103
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	90⅞	O. S. Line 6s	127⅛
do. 1st income	35	do con. 5s	113
do. 2d income	10	Reading 4s	85¾
C. & O. 4½s	97½	Rio G. W. 1sts	100
do. 5s	119¼	St. L. & I.M. con. 5s	112¼
Chic. & N.W. con 7s	142	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120
do. S. F. deb. 5s	121	St. Paul consols	169
Chicago Terminals	95	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	119½
D. & R. G. 1st	103⅛	do. 5s	120⅜
D. & R. G. 4s	98¾	Southern Ry. 5s	110⅛
East Tenn. 1st	102	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	75
Erie General 4s	73	Tenn. new set. 3s	95
F. W. & D. 1sts	70	Tex. & Pacific 1sts.	114½
Gen. Electric 5s	113	do. 2nd	55
G., H. & S. A. 6s	108	Union Pacific 4s	105⅛
do. 2nds	108	Wabash 1sts	117
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅛	do. 2nds	100
do. con. 6s	110	West Shore 4s	113½
Iowa Cent. 1sts	115	Wisconsin Cen. new 4s	90⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	71	Virginia centuries	90
La. new consol 4s	107	do. deferred	9
L. & N. unified 4s	99¼	Colo. Sou. 4s	83¾
M., K. & T. 2nds	65½	Sou. Pacific 4s	83¼

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, March 20.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: There was considerable increase in business in the markets here today, although it was mainly professional. Still the public is thought to be weakening at least. The tone was good.

Consols were up 1 on closing of big bear commitments and Paris buying.

The war loan is sold at 2 5-16 premium and 4 per cent is talked of.

Americans were good all day, although not brisk. London bought Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific, while New York supported the rise which the Morgan stocks started.

The bank bought £62,000 gold in bars and lost £20,000 for an unstated Washington call.

Money was easier. Less than half the amount due the bank was repaid, but money was more plentiful.

STOCKS	Opening.	High	Low	Last Sale	Closing Bid.
Am'n Tobacco	106½	109¾	106¾	108	107⅞
Am'n Sugar Rfg.	104⅞	107¼	104	106¼	106¼
Atchison	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅞	23⅞
do preferred	69⅜	69⅝	68⅜	69⅜	69¼
Baltimore & Ohio	67	70¾	67	70¾	69¾
Brk. Rap. Tran.	66	70½	65⅝	71¼	71¼
Third Avenue	90	101⅞	90	101½	101
Burl. and Quincy	127¼	127⅞	126¼	127⅜	127⅛
C. C. C. and St. L.	60	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
Ches. and Ohio	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅜	28⅛
Canada Southern	....	....	....	48¾	48⅛
Del. and Hudson	....	....	....	....	115
Cont. Tobacco	30¼	33⅜	30¼	32⅞	32¾
do preferred	83¼	85	83¼	85	84¾
Con. Gas	179	185	179	185	184½
Gen. Electric	123	126½	123	126¾	126
Chic. Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
Jersey Central	....	....	....	116	116
M. K. & Tex. pref.	33¼	33¾	32¾	32¾	33
Southern Pacific	38¾	39¾	38¼	39⅜	39¼
Louisville & Nash.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	82¾
Am. Steel and W.	54⅜	55¼	54	55¼	55⅜
Manhattan L.	94	97⅜	93¾	96	96
Missouri Pacific	45¼	46¼	45¼	46¼	46
Metropolitan St. Ry	164¼	171½	164¼	168¾	167⅞
National Lead	....	....	....	24¾	24
Northern Pacific	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	54¼
do preferred	74⅜	74½	74¼	74½	74⅜
New York Central	134⅞	135	134⅜	135	135¼
Northwestern	....	....	....	161	161
Omaha	....	....	....	....	111
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼
People's Gas	99¼	100¼	98¼	99¾	99¾
Reading	17	17	17	17	17¼
Rock Island	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	110
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
do preferred	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
St. Paul	123¼	124¾	123¾	124¼	124
Tennessee Coal & I.	94¾	96	93¾	94	93¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	....	....	....	72½	72½
Union Pacific	51	51½	50¾	51¾	51¾
do preferred	75¼	75¾	75	75½	75⅜
Western Union	83	84	83	84	84
Wabash preferred	20½	20¾	20	20¼	20¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	34½	33¾
Nor. and West.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	32¾
do preferred	75½	76½	75¼	76¼	76⅛
U. S. Rubber	31	31	30¾	30¾	30
do preferred	....	....	....	....	93⅛
Federal Steel	50¾	51	50	51	50¾
do preferred	74	74¾	74	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	113¼	113¼

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent. †Ex-div. ‡Ex-div..

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 year	107	Atlanta 4s	106
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 30 years	108	Augusta 7s L. D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915 1917	119	Macon 6s	118
Savannah 5s	112	Columbus 5s	108
Ga. 4½s, 1902-1909	103	Rome 5s	107
Atl'a 7s, 1904-1911	112	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'a 6s L. D.	118	New'n 6s L. D.	110
Atl'a 5s L. D.	115	Chat. 5s	1911, 100
Atl'a 4½s	112	Col. S. C. g'r'd 2s & 4s, 1910, 91	
		Atla. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 5s, 1918	115	Atl'a & Chat. 1st 7s, 1907	107
Ga. 6s, 1922	118	Do income 6s, 1990	101
Ga. Pa. 1st	119		
C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	203	A. & W. P.	125
Southwestern	108	do debenture	105
Aug. & Sav.	110		

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, March 20.—The local traction stocks naturally absorbed the bulk of attention upon the opening of business this morning. Third Avenue in particular opened at prices extending from 22 to 32 points above last night's final figures, a virtually unprecedented occurence in the stock market. The course of the stock, it is hardly necessary to say, reflected this morning's announcement of the purchase of the controlling interest by the Metropolitan Street railway. The course of Third Avenue was effective in causing rapid advances in Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the rise in the latter taking place presumably on the idea that its control will also soon pass to the Metropolitan Company. Another sensational advance in Third Avenue on acquisition of control by the Metropolitan showed a heavy short interest and led to large covering all round. Bears were badly worsted, especially in traction stocks with forced covering of large outside account interested chiefly in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar and the Grangers was rumored. Standard Oil interests said to be accumulating Leather common and to have been chiefly responsible for pressure on shorts in People's Gas.

Foreign Finances.

London, March 20.—Closing: Consols for money 102 7-16; for the account 102 9-16. Illinois Central 116⅝; Atchison 24⅞; Louisville 84⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3⅝@3⅞ pe rcent; three months 3⅞@3 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres 127.30; Madrid 30.87; Lisbon 43.50; Rome 6.85.

Berlin, March 20.—Exchange on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discounts rate for short bills 5½ per cent; three months' bills 5⅜ per cent.

Paris, March 20.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25½ centimes for checks.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, March 20.—Prices at the opening showed wide variations over last night's close, the tractions taking particularly erratic. Third Avenue opened with heavy trading from 90 to 100, being an advance of 15 points over night. Metropolitan, Brooklyn and Manhattan showed large gains over night also. The variations in the balance of the list were not so great, although nearly all issues showed gains. The railroads were strong, Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio showing the most conspicuous strength. Baltimore and Ohio was bought heavily by insiders and advanced 3 points. The Tobacco stock became strong later in the session and showed material gains. National Steel and Steel Hoop were weak on f

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY

Mrs. Felton Lectures to Large Audience at the Woman's Club

No larger and more appreciative audience ever assembled in the Woman's Club than that which welcomed Mrs. William H. Felton yesterday afternoon when she appeared to lecture on the subject, "Some Influences That Affect Life and Character."

Mrs. Felton was escorted to the platform by Mrs. Robert Zahner, chairman of the home science section of the club, under the auspices of which section the lecture was given, and was introduced by Mrs. William B. Lowe, president of the general federation of clubs.

That vigor of intellect which makes Mrs. Felton a unique figure among women manifested itself in the master effort which her lecture proved to be. It proclaimed her a student of human nature from a sociological, scientific and practical standpoint, and every word of the lecture not only interested, but appealed to the innermost being of every woman in the assembly.

Her subject was one that could not fail to interest women identified in all lines of work, whether philanthropical, religious, professional, industrial or social. Every element was represented in the assembly, and at the conclusion of the lecture, during which the distinguished and brilliant speaker held her hearers spellbound for over an hour, there was a general desire to meet with and congratulate her.

Acknowledging Mrs. Lowe's graceful introduction, Mrs. Felton complimented the fine work and purposes of the Woman's Club and brought their attention to the fact first that there were 700,000 defective persons in the United States; that they were tabulated in the census reports of the last decade.

These were the insane, the imbecile, the epileptic, blind, deaf, dumb, and other well-known defective persons, she explained.

The standing army of the United States numbered 25,000 before the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Here in the United States there were twenty-eight times as many defective persons to be cared for as there were soldiers in the regular army.

These were either born defective or their conditions predisposed the victims to a culmination of their various deformities and diseases of mind and body. The great majority were malformations at birth perhaps, the product of neglect, cruelty and diseased parentage. The curse that had followed was an inherited curse. The Bible speaks of the curse that follows to the third and fourth generation.

"Is that an inherited curse which carries tainted blood and physical deformities through three and four generations? If not, what should it be designated?" asked Mrs. Felton.

Then she referred to the little child coming here in the likeness of its parents. Its physical being was a reproduction, whatever its mentality is considered to be. Like produced like. It came with the marked feature of the parent, carrying race, color, size and even the peculiarities that are often seen in families. The child came here without its own consent. It had no volition as to its forced appearance. It would not have been willing, if choice had been allowed, to come here maimed, deformed and disfigured until death took the sufferer or the imbecile away from the evils that affected their human existence.

"Each of the children of men," she observed with deep feeling, "had a mother who went down into the valley of the shadow of death to give it existence. This subject was, perforce, important to motherhood. It was a vital question as to scope and responsibility. The murderer on the electric chair or on the gallows came here as a little infant, the innocent child of a hopeless mother. Who should bear responsibility? Who must share the blame if that child by reason of heredity and its environment was infected with the curse that had been steadily traveling on in the minds, hearts and beings of its progenitors?

"The mother has been called the child's first teacher. She is more," declared Mrs. Felton with emphasis. "She bears a much higher and nearer relation to the infant. With the race-endowing function of life giving existence, the mother's appetites, mental stocks and strong impressions are so visibly photographed upon the embryo infant, that she herself can read them without hesitation, when the little child is given into her embrace and nurture. If this photogravure is so perfect in physical being, who can dispute the influence upon mind, disposition and mental health?

"This child she loves with all the strength of a mother's devotion. The Lord selected woman for the duty of maternity, because she would love the child in the crucial period of its existence. In spite of herself she finds the child she would almost die to save to perfect conditions in physical and mental health, something deformed in mind and body. A mother who has been bullied and tormented when maltreatment meant so much to the unborn, is herself unable to transmit to her offspring the traits, predilections and mental excellence which her loving heart longs for. Oh! what cruelty! What lack of proper care for the well being of the human race," the eloquent speaker exclaimed. "Medical science and common prejudice would indicate the burden duty and necessity for allowing the mother to photograph the beauties and protect her from the ills and accidents which followed to the third and fourth generation!

"There are many known diseases which are transmitted, such as cancer, goitre, consumption, etc. These evils find their way into the vital forces of human life. They may lie dormant for years, or they may storm the citadel in early youth. They were inoculated before birth and in spite of parental solicitude for the well being of the victim, these fatal influences march on to the end, and have power as before said to force reproduction in succeeding generations."

Here the evil influences of drink in heredity Mrs. Felton brought out forcibly when she referred to the medical axiom of long standing: "Impure as a drunkard's blood." "One glass of intoxicating liquor will accelerate the circulation and cause the blood in a human body to serge through artery and vein more rapidly." The confirmed inebriate with inflamed brain and diseased stomach can and does impart the evils which go with physical degeneracy and mental aberration to its offspring. The thirst is often handed down and the records show the inevitable tendency to insanity and imbecility in those that come after them.

"But women are becoming more wide-awake to the responsibilities of motherhood every day."

Mrs. Felton referred to the expulsion from congress of Roberts being due to this.

"There was an outcry against him," she said. "Public opinion thundered until the Mormon was dismissed, turned away from the house of representatives in Washington.

"Twenty-five years ago a Mormon occupied a seat in that place," she continued, "and nothing was said about not allowing him to come in or driving him out! The women of the United States, awakening to their responsibilities, pronounced against plural wives, and the debasement of the sex. They made the outcry and won the case."

The unfavorable conditions which prevailed for centuries she believed may be an answer to this inquiry as to why the ills, the evils, the misery, the suffering, the defects, the deformities and disappointments of life have been so many and so great? "Shame it is that for so long a period women in ancient times and even later were selected only for breeding purposes," she exclaimed.

"Queens were picked out and rejected as they were able to furnish heirs to the throne. Napoleon's downfall began when he put Josephine to open shame, a true wife and upright woman."

Mrs. Felton's review of the alleged superiority of one sex over the other was unique and original. Her comparison of the ton of coal and a diamond ring and their relative value was well brought out and brightly illustrated her point.

The idea of early instruction of children by example was ably developed in the address. The claims that while the burden of motherhood was laid upon woman, the burden of example was laid upon man. Her Bible illustrations of Abraham and Eli were here most convincing.

But perhaps the most pertinent illustration of the lecture was a paraphrase of Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar," that came in a most effective way to demonstrate her conception of what was due motherhood.

An allusion to the proposed reformatory movement was the source of enthusiastic applause and served to emphasize the need for better conditions in degraded human life. Her proposition that some influence should be brought about to guard the indiscriminate issuing of marriage licenses, and thereby the prevention of many marriages for justifiable reasons made a deep impression, as did also the admonition to mothers that they advise more studiously and carefully their daughters as to the duties and responsibilities of matrimony and maternity.

Important Notices.

The Atlanta chapter Daughters of the Confederacy will meet Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. After the meeting the chapter scrapbook which has been illustrated by Miss Adelaide Everhardt will be exhibited.

The executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The general meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club Monday afternoon will have as its feature of entertainment a programme prepared by the library committee.

The Fifth District Georgia Educational League will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the executive mansion.

The Choral Union will meet this afternoon at 3:30 at the Woman's Club rooms in the Grand. A full attendance is urged.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Atlanta Typographical Union will meet today at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Whites, 419 Peters street, at 2:30 o'clock.

Social Items.

Mrs. E. G. McCabe entertained delightfully at luncheon yesterday in compliment to Mrs. William H. Felton. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers and the menu served was delicious. It is seldom that twelve as brainy and charming women are brought together on any occasion and the tone and brilliancy of the conversation may be appreciated in a glance at the list of guests, who were as follows: Mrs. W. H. Lowe, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. Burton-Smith, Mrs. Charles Read, Mrs. John C. Reid, Mrs. Robert Zahner, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. E. S. Mumford.

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Mrs. W. P. Pattillo gave an elegant dinner party last night in compliment to Mrs. Felton.

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Among the most delightful social functions of the past few days was that at which Mrs. George Hinman entertained about forty of her friends at a delightful afternoon party, at which the feature of entertainment was the discussion of Italian art. Mrs. Hinman has made a special study of the latter subject and illustrated her interesting talk by a number of beautiful pictures, copies from the masters. A delicious luncheon concluded the delightful entertainment.

***

Miss Susie Harwood entertains the Wednesday Whist Club this morning.

***

Miss Cornelia Green will visit friends in Atlanta after Easter.

***

Mrs. Hennie Hill Thompson is in the city, the guest of her brother, Mr. Charles D. Hill.

***

Mrs. Jamison, of St. Louis, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Jackson.

***

Miss John Walker, who is associated now with one of the leading publications of New Orleans, is receiving a warm welcome from her friends in Atlanta.

***

Saturday afternoon Colonel Robert J. Lowry entertained delightfully at luncheon in compliment to Mr. Schenck, of New York.

***

Mrs. MacAllen B. Marsh is receiving charming attentions from her friends in the city.

***

Miss Augusta H. Thompson arrives in the city Thursday.

***

Mrs. George S. Lowman, of Chicago, is visiting her mother, Mrs. L. P. Thomas, 367 Whitehall street, and will remain in the city for several weeks.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Sick-headache, Crab Orchard Water is a specific.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mrs. K. H. Scherman, of Philadelphia, representative of the Jewish Publication Society of America, is at the Kimball. Mrs. Scherman is en route to Texas and Mexico, where she goes in the interest of the society with which she is connected and of which she is the only traveling representative.

Mrs. Scherman is resting in Atlanta before going west and will do no active work in Atlanta at present, although she expects to return later.

The Jewish Publication Society was established twelve years ago and is managed by officers elected from all parts of the United States. It has more than 5,000 members scattered in all parts of the world. It is by no means a money-making affair. Its support comes from its membership and from funds.

"While the membership in Atlanta is not very large," said Mrs. Scherman yesterday, "I find considerable interest in the society and its work, and when I return to Atlanta expect to make Atlanta one of the strongholds of the society. At present I shall do no work in Atlanta, but shall go to Texas and thence into Mexico."

There are few actors on the American stage who have as many close personal friends in Atlanta as Roland Reed, who has just recovered from three painful surgical operations at St. Luke's hospital, New York. During his illness his friends in this city scanned the papers daily for news of his condition.

Mr. Reed recently wrote an interesting account of his illness which will be read with interest by his friends in this city. In speaking of his hsopital experience he said:

"I have spent three months in St. Luke's hospital, have undergone two operations, been given up by the doctors for dead, and have read the notice of my death in the newspapers.

"After passing through these three most critical months of my life, I feel that I am now on the high road to recovery. My fight for life was won by the surgical skill on one hand and a determination on my part that I would not die. But not for all the money ever coined or all the glory ever enjoyed by an actor would I voluntarily endure again the pain of those three months or take a similar chance for my life.

"You know that the surgeons, after they had performed the first operation on me, decided that I had just about twelve hours more of life. Well, I fooled them that time, and when, after the second operation, the odds against me seemed almst as great, I fooled them once more.

"I am still weak, I feel like a man freed from long imprisonment. The relief at getting back to my family, of course, goes a long way toward compensating me for the painful experience in St. Luke's hospital, and the exhilarating feeling of freedom which I now enjoy makes the world look very bright, after having been constrained by the strict regulations of the hospital.

"Were it not for the feeling of weakness the prospect of even a season of the ordinarily despised "one night stands" would fill me with pleasure. As it is, I shall not play again this spring, but will rest until I open my fourteenth annual season at the Boston Museum in the fall. A new play is being prepared for me, which as yet I have not read.

"Of my treatment in the hospital I can speak only with praise. I had a dismal time, to be sure, and do not quite understand yet why I did not die.

"Fortunately, when I entered the ward my condition physically was excellent. When it was found that it was no longer possible to avoid an operation, I was led into the operating room. It is like a miniature theater and I felt at home at once, but I must say that it was the smallest house I ever played to. The seats were all empty, and not even an usher in sight. We had the place to ourselves.

"I played a heavy thinking part that time. They put me on the operating table and administered an anesthetic. After that they had things all their own way. They cut me open most thoroughly, and scientifically, and now those surgeons know more about me than I do myself. They have what you might call an interior knowledge. The operation was so dangerous that they decided that it would be unwise to keep me longer under the influence of the anaesthetic, and so they sewed me up with an overhand stitch and sent me down stairs to die.

"Later another operation was tried, this time successfully. I did not have a cancer of the stomach or appendicitis, as reported. I had something intricate and with a medical name as long as your arm, the matter with my intestines.

"Much of the time in the hospital I was unconscious or bordering upon unconsciousness, and so I was not worried with thoughts as to my chances, although as a matter of fact, I decided when I went in that I would pull through.

"The papers were kept from me so that I would not read the reports of my death and like cheerful erroneous information about me that was printed from time to time. When resting the plays that I have appeared in rose before my mental vision with remarkable vividness, and I wondered vaguely if I would again see the glare of the footlights.

"I wish to thank those who have been kind enough to inquire after me during my illness."

Speaking of actors, it will interest many Atlantians to know that E. L. Pigott, formerly of this city, is a member of Ada Rehan's company and will be seen in the cast of both "As You Like It" and the "School for Scandal."

For several years Mr. Pigott was engaged in business in Atlanta, and he has many friends in this city. During his residence here he took frequent part in amateur theatrical performances, and his success prompted him to give up a successful business career and take up the stage as a profession.

George N. Garvin, a popular young newspaper man of Augusta, who is assistant secretary of the Merry Makers' Carnival Association of Augusta, was in the city yesterday. In speaking of the approaching carnival at Augusta Mr. Garvin said:

"The Merry Makers' Carnival Association of Augusta is pushing the coming festivities in that city and the attraction promises to surpass any previous entertainment held there.

"The amusement committee is now in New York city engaging the finest specialty artists that the country affords. This committee will spend $5,000 for its feature of the show. These vaudeville stars will perform several times daily on four stands to be erected on Broad street, thus enabling every one to see the exhibitions free of charge.

"Among other features of the week will be the grand display of electrical fireworks. The production of Niagara falls with this electrical effect will be one of the grand and novel spectacles.

"Military day will also be quite a feature of the week's festivities. The state militia will be invited to participate in the exercises and an invitation has been extended General Joe Wheeler to visit the city on that day.

"There are many other important features and it is safe to say that all those who visit Augusta from April 23d to 28th inclusive will never regret the trip."

The trustees of the Chatham academy invite architects to submit designs for a building to be erected on the academy lot on Oglethorpe avenue, Bull and Drayton streets, in city of Savannah, Ga., suitable for a high school and grammar schools. For particulars apply to committee. The right to reject any and all designs is reserved. No design will be paid for unless same is accepted by trustees. Designs must be submitted by April 25, 1900. HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman Building Committee.

PURE FOOD EXHIBITION

Gate City Guard Armory,

Free Cooking Lectures

At 3 o'clock p. m. every day except Monday.

GAS STOVES

Used Exclusively.

BIG CROWD HEARD LECTURE

Robarts Harper Told of Trip Around the World.

STEREOPTICON VIEWS USED

Was One of the Most Popular Lectures Offered by Atlanta Lecture Association.

An audience of 1,500 persons listened with deep attention on Monday night to the lecture of Robarts Harper, of London, on a trip around the world in a man-o'-war. Mr. Harper is a pleasing speaker and his narrative of his cruise was brightened by many bright and humorous hits. The pictures were the most beautiful that have ever been shown in Atlanta. At times two or three stereopticans were being used to produce one picture. This was the case when a view of a parachute shell was shown. This illustrated artillery officers firing a shell from a gun about dusk. The shell exploded in midair and lighted up the clouds and the landscape around for a considerable distance, so that the camp of the enemy was plainly apparent.

The lecture opened with some views about Portsmouth, England, where the young Britisher first goes on board the training ship preparatory to becoming one of her Majesty's marines. Admiral Nelson's old battleship was pictured and two or three other historical vessels of the British navy.

Several years ago Mr. Harper joined one of the ships of the British navy and spent three years cruising, during which time the vessel sailed completely around the world. On this trip he and some companions stopped at anumber of interesting places and made little side journeys. They stopped at Gibraltar, Marseilles and Cadiz. While in one of the Spanish ports they visited the Alhambra palace erected by the Moors nearly 700 years ago. There were pictures of Naples with Vesuvius, of Constantinople and street scenes in that city, Alexandria and Cairo, with views of the Sphinx and some of the pyramids and other ancient ruins along the Nile. There were pictures of the Suez canal and there was one of the famous rock of Mauritias island, which excited much applause on account of its rare and remarkable beauty. Mr. Harper visited Australia and returned by way of Cape Horn and Rio Janeiro. There was a striking picture of a storm at sea, with thrilling descriptive story.

In all there were nearly 150 views, many of which were enthusiastically aplauded. One picture which interested especially was that of a Spanish bull fight. This was an animated picture, in which the bull and the matadore were shown in action. Another interesting moving picture showed how the tars in the British navy handle the sails.

The lecture was instructive and at its close the audience was unanimous in declaring it to have been superb and one of the best to which they had ever listened.

Mr. Harper leaves today for Columbus, Ga. He has traveled ever since he was a child and states that he has sailed and steamed 250,000 miles. He has made thirty-three trips across the Atlantic. He expects to return to England in the next month and he will remain there about six weeks, when he will return to the United States to lecture at Chautauqua lake. He spends a great deal of his time in this country and has all the lecture engagements which he cares to fill. He has a studio in Boston, which he keeps up all the time, whether he is in this country or abroad. His appearance before the Atlanta Lecture Association was such a popular feature that it is probable he will be engaged to return next year and give another lecture. He has quite a repertoire. One that is in great demand is on Monte Carlo. This lecture is magnificently illustrated by stereopticon views and is frequently given before the Young Men's Christian Association or in churches.

Compulsory Vaccination.

Raleigh, N. C., March 20.—(Special.)—The supreme court decided today that municipal ordinances providing for compulsory vaccination are valid. The court below had decided against the town of Burlington in a test case. This the supreme reversed.



In Tablet Form. Pleasant to Take.

Sold under a bonafide guarantee to cure the following diseases: Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia, Constipation, accompanied by one or more of the following symptoms: Pain in side, back, under shoulder blade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, tired feeling in the morning, poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches or pimples on the face, bad taste in the mouth, roaring, buzzing sounds in the head, bad memory, sour, sick or bloated stomach, pains in the head, dizziness, headache, restlessness at night, night sweats, bad dreams, feeling of fear, stiffness of limbs, skin troubles, disposition to neglect duties and an inability to concentrate the mind upon the details of business. For sale by all druggists.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH,

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos and all such goods as belong with a first-class Liquor Store.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store is at No. 7 W. Mitchell st. and has on hand and receiving daily during planting season a good and reliable stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, and English Peas. Also Gardening and Farming Tools, Wheelbarrows, Plowgear, Harness, etc., and various other goods, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Empty Whisky and Wine barrels and 250 Half Barrels and Kegs for sale.

Terms Cash.

After All

It's a timekeeper you want when you buy a WATCH. No matter how beautiful the design or elegant the finish, if the Watch don't keep good time it is often worse than worthless—it is dangerous.

Reliability is what we demand in every Watch that enters our stock. We wouldn't dare sell a Watch whose works were not dependable. We guarantee every Watch we sell to keep time—to the second—and we keep it in good repair for a year without charge.

DAVIS & FREEMAN.



OUR HIGH ART SPRING SUITS

Are ready for your inspection. High Art Clothing represents the highest type of clothing evolution and is the result of 33 years experience in making the best that can be produced.

If you have never worn a High Art Suit try one this Spring; we don't charge any more for them than you pay elsewhere for the ordinary kind.

High Art Men's Suits from $10.00 to $25.00.
High Art Youths' Suits from $7.50 to $15.00.

Eisenman Weil
3 WHITEHALL.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

G. W. ADAIR. AUCTIONEERS.

GUARDIAN SALE.

Georgia, Fulton County—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the March term, 1900, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Mrs. Alma Josephine Adolphus Moore, minor, to-wit:

An undivided one-eighth interest in and to all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 55, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the eastern side of Martin street 661 feet north of the south line of said land lot, at the north line of a right of way, heretofore conveyed by said party to G. W. Adair, Jr., and running thence north along the east side of Martin street 225 feet to the land belonging to Dr. Joseph Adolphus, thence east along the line of said Joseph Adolphus's land 723 feet to the north line of said right of way, thence southeasterly in a curved direction along the north line of said right of way 750 feet, more or less, to the beginning point. Terms cash. JOS. ADOLPHUS.

Guardian of Mrs. Alma Josephine Adolphus Moore, minor.

mch 7 14 21 28

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEERS.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Georgia, Fulton County—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the March term, 1900, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of David H. Beatie, deceased ,to-wit: 160 shares of South Atlanta Land Company stock, of the par value of $100 each.

Four shares of Atlanta Banking Company stock, of the par value of $100 each.

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 53 of the 14th district of Fulton county, beginning on the east side of Capitol avenue 100 feet north of the northeast corner of Capitol avenue and Fulton street, running thence east 150 feet, thence north 50 feet, thence west 150, thence south along the east side of Capitol avenue 50 feet to the beginning point. On which there is a loan deed to the Capitol City bank, but the Capitol City bank agrees for the land to be sold free from this lien.

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 53, of the 14th district, beginning on the east side of Capitol avenue 150 feet north of the northeast corner of Capitol avenue and Fulton street, running thence east 200 feet, thence north 50 feet, thence west 200 feet, thence south along the east side of Capitol avenue 50 feet to the beginning point. On which there is a loan deed to the Capital City bank, but the Capital City bank agrees for the land to be sold free from its lien, at the option of the executors.

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 53, of the 14th district of Fulton county, beginning at the northwest corner of Frazer street and Fulton street, running thence north along the west side of Fraser street 200 feet, thence west 200 feet, thence south 200 feet to Fulton street, thence east along the north side of Fulton street 200 feet to the beginning point. The same sold subject to a mortgage for $3,000, with interest at 7 per cent.

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 74, of the 14th district of Fulton county, and known as lots 22, 23, and 24 of the Holcomb property, first survey and plat by Max Corput, August, 1881. Said lots adjoining each other, and fronting 600 feet on the west side of Capitol avenue, and extending back west same width; on the north side adjoining lot 45, 408 feet, more or less; and on the south side adjoining Weyman avenue 402 feet, more or less, to lots 22, 23 and 24. Said property containing six acres more or less, less one lot 50x100 feet, deeded to the Lakewood Street Railway Company. The terms of the sale are one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months at 7 per cent interest, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MRS. MARY L. BEATTIE,
W. D. BEATTIE,
Executors of the Estate of David A. Beattie, deceased. mch 7 14 21 28

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Georgia, Fulton County—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the March term, 1900, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Jennie McDonald, minor, to-wit:

An undivided one-sixteenth interest in and to all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 55, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the eastern side of Martin street 661 feet north of the south line of said land lot, at the north line of a right of way heretofore conveyed by said party to G. W. Adair, Jr., and running thence north along the east side of Martin street 225 feet to the land belonging to Dr. Joseph Adolphus, thence east along the line of said Joseph Adolphus's land 723 fee to the north line of said right of way, thence southeasterly in a curved direction along the north line of said right of way 750 feet, more or less, to the beginning point. Terms cash.

DONALD McDONALD,
Guardian of Jennie McDonald, Minor.
mch 7 14 21 28.

BROU'S INJECTION.

A PERMANENT CURE

of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required.

Sold by all druggists.

There Is Only One Reason

why you will not buy your Spring Suit of us. And that is because you do not look at them.

Spring Suits, $10.00 to $20.00.

If a man will take the time—go from our store to another—look through all the stocks thoroughly and critically—there is not the slightest doubt but nineteen out of twenty will buy here.

We judge other men by ourselves—we would do it—simply because ours is the best made, the best fitting clothing to be had in any market, and is sold at a fair and reasonable price.

It is sold at a profit. We don't try to have you believe that we are not in business to make a profit. But we do want you to believe that that profit is as little as anyone can get along with—taking same quality and same everything else into consideration.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall.

GRAND Thursday and Friday Evenings, Mar. 22d, 23d.

Two superb productions, representing the nearest approach to the

PERFECTION OF DRAMATIC ART.

MESSRS. KLAW AND ERLANGER PRESENT

ADA REHAN

In two of her most famous successes (prepared by the late Augustin Daly),

Thursday, March 22d, **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.**

Friday, March 23rd, **AS YOU LIKE IT.**

THE COMPANY: Eugene Ormonde, George Clark, White Whittlesey, Wilfred Clarke, Chas. Hanbury, W. C. Jennings, Foster Larder, George Warnock, N. S. Lewis, John Taylor, Mabel Roebuck, Louise Draper, Margaret Owen, Marian Stuart, Virginia Navara, Catherine Zeiser, R. T. Russell, R. S. Piggott, T. Hadaway, Clement Hopkins.

Each play will be given with all the dainty scenic and costume surroundings heretofore employed by Mr. Daly.

SALE OF SEATS NOW OPEN.

PRICES 25 CENTS TO $1.50.

Young's Hotel,

36 N. Forsyth St.

Three blocks of depot, next door to postoffice. Fifty rooms newly furnished. Transient and day boarders solicited. Northern tourists will find this a home-like hotel. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Young, proprietors. Formerly of Tallulah Falls, Ga.

SPRING NOVELTIES

A. SATZKY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

37 N. Forsyth St. Prudential Bldg.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

Matinees Today and Saturday.

PHIL and NETTIE

PETERS COMEDY COMPANY

Matinee Today,

WANTED A HUSBAND.

Tonight

KING OF LIARS.

Prices 10c, 20c and 30c.

Sale Now Open at Miller's.

$25 Given Away Saturday Night

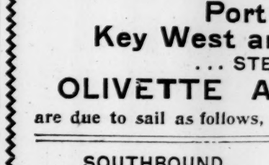
IMPERIAL THEATER WEEK OF MARCH 19

ZAZAR.

The Warm Members, Vera Harvey and The Johnsons.

Box Office Open 9 A. M. Daily.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M.



Stylish Rigs

For all occasions, at all hours. We render a perfect service. LIVERY and BOARDING STABLES.

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'Phone 176. 37 to 51 Ivy St.

PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE.

Port Tampa, Key West and Havana Line.

... STEAMSHIPS ...

OLIVETTE AND MASCOTTE

are due to sail as follows, during the month of March, 1900:

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
Leave Port Tampa	10:00 pm	Leave Havana	12:10 n'n
Arrive Key West	3:00 pm	Arrive Key West	6:00 pm
Leave Key West	9:00 pm	Leave Key West	7:00 pm
Arrive Havana	6:00 am	Arrive Port Tampa	11:00 am

FROM PORT TAMPA.	SAILING DATES.	FROM HAVANA.
Olivette	Thursday, March 8,	
Mascotte	Saturday, March 10,	Olivette
Olivette	Monday, March 12,	Mascotte
	Wednesday, March 14,	Olivette
Olivette	Thursday, March 15,	
Mascotte	Saturday, March 17,	Olivette
Olivette	Monday, March 19,	Mascotte
	Wednesday, March 21,	Olivette
Olivette	Thursday, March 22,	
Mascotte	Saturday, March 24,	Olivette
Olivette	Monday, March 26,	Mascotte
Mascotte	Tuesday, March 27,	
	Wednesday, March 28,	Olivette
Olivette	Thursday, March 29,	Mascotte
Mascotte	Saturday, March 31,	Olivette

Three Daily Express Trains

BETWEEN

JACKSONVILLE AND PORT TAMPA

Pullman Drawing-room and Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

Leave Jacksonville	9:40 am	12:30 n'n	11:20 pm
Arrive Port Tampa	3:05 pm	9:40 pm	8:05 am

Further information furnished upon application to Plant System ticket office, 138 West Bay Street, Jacksonville.

B. W. WRENN, Pass. Traffic Manager.

No Spectacles

Or Eye Glasses are as good as ours unless they are made just as ours are. We fit them to your eyes without any extra charge or will fill your oculist's prescription without delay.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians.
BOTH PHONES 1801.
7 WEST ALABAMA ST.
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

POINT PEACHTREE.

My land between the two Peachtree roads, 36 1-7 acres, has been subdivided by 80 foot streets and 20 foot alleys into 64 lots. Written bids from syndicates or individuals will be received for 30 to 35 acres of same, nearest the city, up to April 15th, next. If not sold by then, I will proceed to prepare it for sale at public outcry on May 15th, 1900, by lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 7 per cent interest.

G. W. Collier, Sr.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. SHEFFIELD & CO., Civil Engineers, 518 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga. Engineering of railways, water powers, municipal public works, bridges and buildings. Contracts for construction.

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R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell, Jr. DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL. Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

William M. Durham, M.D.; William V. Robertson, M.D. DRS. DURHAM & ROBERTSON. Office 774½ Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 113. Telephone 1060. Chronic diseases and surgery. Prompt attention given to all calls in the city and state.

UP-TO-DATE
HEADWEAR
For Men. Opening Day for the Hat of the Season,
THE DUNLAP.
LAW BROS.,
10 WHITEHALL.
SOLE AGENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS
At Wadesboro, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the commissioners of the town of Wadesborough, N. C., until 3 p. m., Thursday, March 22, 1900, for constructing a system of water works and electric lights. Plans and specifications, forms, etc., may be obtained from the engineer or town clerk, after March 1, 1900. The bids will be received separately. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. P. PARSONS, Clerk and Treas., Wadesborough, N. C.
HENRY E. KNOX, JR., Engineer, Charlotte, N. C.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, ATLANTA, GA. The Complete Business Course. Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in A merica. 400 graduates. Cat. free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND Business University, ATLANTA, GA.
The leading business school of the south. Located in the most progressive city; over 7,000 graduates in positions; places its pupils in positions daily; low rates; superb equipment; bank references; enter now, catalogue free. Mention this paper. Address A. C. Briscoe, president, or L. W. Arnold, vice president, Atlanta, Ga.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's
White China and All Art Materials at Bottom Prices. Firing and Gilding done and China Painted to order. 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail orders commano prompt attention.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Fence Posts, Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Prompt delivery; lowest market prices.
South Georgia Lumber Company,
O. STEWART, Proprietor.
Phone 532—Yard and Office 62 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

TITLE TO LAND FIXED BY COURT

East Atlanta Land Company Wins in Its Suit.

MANY ACRES ARE INVOLVED

Heirs Thought They Had an Interest in Valuable Property.

CLERICAL OVERSIGHT WAS THE CAUSE

Man Who Drew Up Deed Transferring Land Did Not Put Down the Names of Children.

An interesting trial was completed yesterday in the superior court when Judge J. H. Lumpkin directed a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of the East Atlanta Land Company against George A. Clarke et al., which effectually fixed and perfected the title of the land company as owner of many acres of land near the town of Edgewood.

The case had been on trial for two days and proved of more than ordinary interest from the fact that the property of a number of prominent citizens was directly involved. The decision of the court now puts at rest any fears that may have existed in the minds of the owners of certain desirable homes in the neighborhood of Inman Park.

About eleven years ago Robert M. Clarke, as trustee for his wife and children, sold to the East Atlanta Land Company some thirty-three acres of desirable land for the sum of $20,000. The sale of the property was negotiated by the late Colonel George W. Adair, who was one of the best known real estate men in Atlanta, and Jeff Pierce drew up the deed.

The interesting trial which ended yesterday was the direct result of a clerical oversight in the making of the deed to the property. It seems that the names of Robert Clarke's children did not appear on the face of the deed and they made the point that their father had only disposed of their mother's one-seventh undivided interest, while they continued to have an interest in the property.

When this became known to the officers of the East Atlanta Land Company they decided that the matter ought to be settled for all time and appealed to the courts for aid. They charged that their title to the property when they held was under a cloud and that unless it was settled that they were the sole owners, difficulty would be experienced in selling other lots.

After purchasing the thirty-three acres from Robert Clarke, the land company had had the property divided up into lots and sold a number to persons seeking homes outside the city. It was alleged that considerable money had already been expended in making necessary improvements and that the land company was unwilling to lose on its investments.

Robert M. Clarke was trustee for his wife, Mrs. Fannie P. Clarke, and his sons, George A. Clarke and I. Brooks Clarke, who were of age, and Eugene C. Clarke and Paul Clarke, minors. Robert M. Clarke died in 1891.

The order fixing the title to the land is as follows:

"Whereupon it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the deed executed by Robert M. Clarke, trustee, and Fannie P. Clarke, of date May 31, 1889, to the East Atlanta Land Company, conveyed the full and complete title in fee simple to the property described in said deed to the plaintiff, the East Atlanta Land Company, and the title to the same is hereby confirmed and quieted in said plaintiff, the East Atlanta Land Company."

In the trial the East Atlanta Land Company was represented by Messrs. Payne & Tye, while Westmoreland Bros. appeared for the defense.

MEN ARE PICKED UP AT SEA.

Captain and Twenty-six Sailors Are Rescued.

San Francisco, March 20.—Captain Stone and twenty-six men of the wrecked British ship City of Florence, which struck on a reef ten miles south of Point Pedro last night, were picked up by the tug Alert two miles north of Point Pedro late this afternoon and brought to this city. The Florence sailed from Iquique for San Francisco on February 20 with 1,800 tons of nitrate consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The vessel struck twice against the reef and was full to the scuppers with water ten minutes after striking, compelling the officers and crew to take to the boats. The crew saved some of their personal effects, but the officers left the sinking ship with nothing but the clothes they wore. The City of Florence belongs to the City of Florence Shipbuilding Company. She is a total loss.

Why She Was Naughty.

Denver News: Arline Hardine, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hardine, is a very quiet person, but she has a philosophical and deeply inquiring mind. Also, she is especially attracted to all subjects of religion.

One day, when she was four years old, she inquired of her father concerning the personality of the devil. She had never been taught anything of his satanic majesty by her mother, and certain information from outside quarters came as news to her. Her father, being possessed by a spirit of mischief, wickedness or orthodoxy, gave Arline a straight, orthodox description of Lucifer—tall, cloven hoofs, sulphurous smell and all—and finished with the remark: "You'd better take care and be good, or you may see him." Arline listened, made a note and inwardly digested.

For the next week the region where Satan is supposed to live was to pay in the house. Arline told "tarradiddles" like anything. She played with the fire. She ran away. She deliberately cribbed things. There was no let up. Finally Saturday night came, and Arline's mother sat in tears. She had labored with her daughter with voice, prayer and slipper and Arline lay unrepentant on a bed in the next room. To her came her father.

"Arline," said he, "what's the meaning of this? What has come over you this week to turn the house upside down and drive your mother nearly distracted? What do you mean by it?"

Arline whimpered. "Well, papa," she sniveled, plaintively, "I've tried this whole week to see the devil, and I haven't seen him once."

Orthodoxy is now inspected before it is taught to Arline.

INCURABLE CURED BY OTIS SUTTON

Baptist Minister Said To Have Worked Wonders.

CROOKED LIMBS STRAIGHT

Sutton Claims To Work Only Through the Power of Christ.

HOLDS DAILY SERVICE AT CHURCH

A Number of Cases of Remarkable Cures Are Related in Columbus, Many of Them Relieved.

Columbus, Ga., March 20.—(Special.)—Certain remarkable cures, real or alleged, on the part of Rev. Otis M. Sutton, a missionary Baptist preacher, who claims to operate through faith, have caused a great deal of comment and discussion in Columbus and vicinity during the past few days.

It has been openly and generally stated that Rev. Mr. Sutton has, through the exercising of faith in a divine power, been able to straighten out crooked limbs and to remedy other physical malformations. On the other hand, there are many who explain that what seems to be miraculous cures are merely operations which can be accounted for on a natural every-day, commonsense basis.

"I am not a faith cure doctor, a divine healer, or a magnetic doctor; I am simply a plain, humble minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, who has found out that by the exercising of faith cures of physical evils can be effected," says Rev. Mr. Sutton.

Mr. Sutton came to Columbus some time ago and began holding daily services at the old First avenue Baptist church. He attracted considerable interest and after he performed some remarkable cures, real or alleged, great interest centered in his proceedings. A number of persons came here from surrounding counties and at least two of them claimed to be cured—one of a deformed foot, the other of a somewhat similar affliction.

Mr. Sutton's family is one of the most prominent in Alabama. He is highly connected in that state and is well known. He attended college and after the Baptist seminary with Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city. For a number of years he was a Baptist pastor, but he was never particularly successful in the capacity of pastor. In fact, as a matter of plain truth, he was a failure as a pastor. He was a school teacher awhile, being president of a school at Union Springs, Ala., and afterwards connected with the Mary Sharp institute, in Tennessee. He then went to Chicago, where he claims to have discovered and developed his ailment-curing powers. He then came south, and in the pushing of his new work he struck Columbus. Since arriving here he has caused a great deal of talk.

There have been a number of interesting stories about cures effected by Rev. Mr. Sutton. A Columbus newspaper man was in Richland, Ga., yesterday, and found him to be the principal topic of conversation in that town. The community was considerably excited over a case which they claimed he had cured. The case was that of the seventeen-year-old daughter of Rev. Mr. Hawkes, a Baptist pastor of that town. When three years of age she had injured her foot in such a manner that it had grown twisted. The foot was twisted to the extent that when she tried to walk her ankle bone would touch the ground. The bottom of her foot had not touched the ground since she was three years of age. She came to Columbus, went to the preacher, stated her case and by the exercise of faith she rose and walked on her deformed limb, throwing away a steel brace which she had been using. When she came back to Richland she alighted from the train like any other passenger and walked to her home. That was the story that was going around the town. The reporter went to the home of the young lady and interviewed her and her mother. She seemed to walk all right, although there was a limp. The family explained this by saying that the deformed limb, although cured of its pain, etc., remained shorter than the other, although not to the extent to prevent walking. The people at Richland were so interested over the case that a number came up on last night's train, one of whom expressed his intention of trying the "faith cure." It is said that two or three prominent people of Richland are contemplating trips to Columbus next week to be healed of physical infirmities in this manner.

This story, and others of a similar purport, were, of course, interesting, and this morning The Constitution correspondent started out to try to sift them to the bottom. One of the persons seen was Rev. J. W. Howard, a well-known and responsible Baptist minister here, who knows Rev. Mr. Sutton personally and who seems to have been impressed with his operations.

"When you see a thing with your own eyes it is hard to doubt it," he said.

Rev. Mr. Howard confirmed the Richland incident and added some interesting particulars. He said that a few days ago Rev. Mr. Hawkes carried his daughter to some Richland physicians and asked them if an operation would heal her infirmity. They advised him to carry her to New York, where a certain delicate operation by some eminent specialists might do her some good, although it would be necessary to use the steel brace all the time. About that time somebody went to the family and said that there was not any use in sending her to New York; that there was a preacher in Columbus who could cure by faith. They brought her to Columbus, and her case was turned over to Mr. Sutton. The cure, or improvement, or whatever it might be, was performed in the presence of a number of highly interested people. After praying over the girl, the preacher asked, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the crooked foot be made straight. He told the girl to throw away her brace and walk; she did so, walking apparently with perfect ease. She was greatly rejoiced over her cure and so grateful that she threw her arms over the preacher's neck.

"I did not see this myself, but I heard it from reliable persons," said Rev. Mr. Howard. "I knew the girl before the cure; saw her condition, and a day or two after she was healed she came to me, walking as any other person, without the use of a brace. She remarked that she had walked five miles that day. Heretofore she had worn a shoe of odd shape for her deformed foot; that day she had on two shoes exactly alike, and called attention to the fact. She said that she was anxious to get home so she could show her people what had been done to her.

"There was another case with which I had some personal knowledge," continued Rev. Mr. Howard. "A man's fingers—that is, two of them—had been badly bent for a number of years. When he went to the church to be cured Mr. Sutton asked that some of the strong men in the congregation try to open the fingers—of course, not going to the extent of paining them. They could not open them. The preacher then told him, in the name of the Lord, to open his fingers and he gradually unbent them. The man now has free use of his fingers. I have seen him since the happening.

"There was another still more interesting case, of which I know by hearsay," continued Rev. Mr. Howard. "That is a case from Harris county. Some men from that county who were in the city were attracted by his preaching, and brought down from Harris a young lady whose case they thought would prove incurable. Her foot was drawn badly, the leaders having grown together, and it had been twisted in other ways. The church was crowded when Mr. Sutton straightened the foot. He told her to rise and walk, and she did so. The congregation scrambled over benches to see her, and as she walked out of the church and down the steps the congregation followed her outside. She was boarding near by in the second story of a building, and she ascended the steps of the building."

Rev. Mr. Howard was asked what he thought about all this. He replied that miracles had been worked in the olden times, and that Mr. Sutton claimed to be following the injunction of the scriptures in effecting cures now. Mr. Sutton's explanation, as given to him, was interesting. He said that he had discovered that by prayer he could, by invoking divine aid, cure some cases of physical ailment. In a great many cases he could not, for the Lord had directed that affliction be sent upon certain persons for certain ends he had in view; and nothing could interfere with a divine plan. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sutton fails in a majority of cases. These are not talked about, however; it is his alleged cures that have caused the sensation.

Mr. Sutton had spoke to Mr. Howard about the process he went through when healing. He said that the scripture had commanded that a minister, in healing, should lay his hand upon the patient's head, anoint him with oil and ask the assistance of the Savior to cure him.

"Now, I do not know whether there is any special efficacy in laying your hand on the head, or with anointing with oil, either," Mr. Sutton had said, "but the scripture had commanded that these details be gone through with and I go through with them merely to show perfect obedience."

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Sutton will not accept any money for any specific cure. If anybody desires to give him a contribution, in a general way, to further his work, it is accepted.

The reporter in his investigations also saw Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church. Dr. Smith took a sensible view of the situation, and his theory about the matter is probably the correct one.

"If Mr. Sutton is healing any sick or doing any good in any way, I say let him push his good work," he said. "It is not impossible for one's physical condition to be helped by prayer. I have not gone to Mr. Sutton's meetings because my sphere of work is a different one."

Dr. Smith had heard the statements about the remarkable cures effected by Rev. Mr. Sutton, and was skeptical.

"If such cures could be effected," he said, "there would not be any case of physical ailment in the land. What I would like to see would be for some of these faith cure people to take some well defined case—like, say, consumption—and cure it. Instead they pick out minor ailments. Of course, you know that these reports of miraculous cures are always greatly exaggerated. Now, take the case you mentioned—that of the young lady from Richland. I am informed that she is not entirely cured. She has more confidence in her injured limb now and can consequently get about better. Her foot is still drawn, although not so badly as before, I am told.

"Now," continued the doctor, smilingly, "what I want to know is this—if any real cure was effected, why was it not complete? Would it not be as easy to do away with an infirmity entirely as to do it some permanent good—just a half-way cure? Why not do the whole job? My idea about this case is this: Mr. Sutton inspired the girl with confidence to try to walk on the foot; she made an attempt and buoyed up by this feeling of confidence, walked much better than usual. In my opinion, that is about the size of it. Now, regarding the incident of the hand. Perhaps that man had never exerted before his complete will power; perhaps if he had he could have opened the hand, as it is stated to have been opened at the church.

"There is one thing that I understand that Mr. Sutton is doing that is liable to have a bad effect," said Dr. Smith, "and that is advising his congregation to abandon the use of medicine while taking the faith cure. That is like telling the farmer not to plant any seed; that his crop will come up by miracle anyhow."

Whether the above incidents have been exaggerated or not, they have attracted much attention, and they are getting Rev. Mr. Sutton a name, locally at least. Mr. Sutton does not seem to be inflated with vanity on account of the talk he has caused. He is not a saint himself, as is attested by a recent incident in church, when he became quite angry with some boys who disturbed his sermon.

A Month Till Easter,

Yet the time is short enough to get ready in.

You might want to look around and not buy at the first store you drop into.

We would have you do this. We are content that you should do this, even were you to honor us with the first look.

For there is no need of talking—once a man tries on a suit which is made by

STEIN-BLOCH CO.

He will take no other. It fits with ease—it is cut to please.

Costs only half as much as a first-class tailor will charge, and you are absolutely certain about the general effect beforehand—something you cannot get of any merchant tailor.

Business Suits, $10 to $20.
Dress Suits, $10 to $25.

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30-41 Whitehall.
32-34 S. Broad.



That's What Some People Say

but it's the poorest way in the world to become prosperous.
Both bargains advertised by us last week were sold. You waited and missed them.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

An eight room house on a beautiful close in corner lot on Washington street, with a frontage of 95 feet and depth of 200. Well worth $12.000, can be bought quick for eight thousand, and will givn time on part of it. Don't wait, but call at once and let us show you this.

G. W. ADAIR.

A. F. LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

Only $1,600 for six lots on the corner of Connally and Clark streets. These lots lie well, are in a white settlement, three-fourths mile from the center of city, convenient to Atlanta Milling Co., Ga. R. R. shops, Atlanta Machine Works, Southern Furniture Co., Southern Spring Bed Co., Atlanta Table Co., the new power plant and others.

There is a sidewalk, curbing, sewer, water and gas.

Houses in this vicinity rent well.

Can be improved so as to pay $720 per year on total investment of $4,600.

Call for explanation.
A. F. LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

J. C. HENDRIX.

For Rent—71 Luckie street, 14-room brick building; every room an outside room; will lease to a responsible party by the year a $45 per month; the house is complete.

Desirable store, corner Houston and Piedmont, at $35.

12 Upstair rooms, 123 Houston; hot and cold water, stairway front and rear; suitable for two families; will rent for $24.
J. C. HENDRIX,
13 South Broad St.

The Man With the Hoe

Isn't as interesting to us as the man with a home—that needs painting. The former is bent with toil—while we are bent on convincing the latter that the way to preserve from decay the fruit of his toil—his home—is to paint it with our paint—the best and most durable house paint made.

Parian Paint Co.
41-43 East Alabama Street.

PART OF A SCHOOL DAY.

To Whom It May Concern—If you would like to see school children at their best, don't visit them in their classrooms on Monday. They are always in an apathetic condition on that day, and especially so in warm, oppressive weather like the spring days of the past week.

Their sleepy-headedness arises from a variety of reasons, among them the indigestion caused by the unusually big dinner they had on Sunday; under such circumstances the brain doesn't work well, and "that tired feeling" is inevitable. Then, although the hours between Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock until Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock are certainly nearly three times as numerous as those between any two successive school days—there is less time to study. Any boy or girl who goes to school will bear me out in this assertion. At dinner time Friday there seems to be such a long space before Monday that lessons are put off from time to time until Monday morning, when it is a habit of boys and girls to "oversleep themselves," and so hurry to school with the dismal prospect of missing in every lesson. Or if the children do risk their lives, according to the physiologies, by studying immediately after dinner on Friday, they are in such a great hurry to finish and enjoy the all too short afternoon, that the lessons suffer severely. Another reason that makes Monday such an uncomfortable day is that the boys and girls can't help thinking of the many study hours that must elapse before next Friday and freedom.

Last Monday, when I visited Davis street school, sleepiness hung in the air, and made the atmosphere of every classroom so heavy that there was not enough energy left in the children to work mischief, and I realized that to see the children at their best I should have chosen another day. Their work was very interesting, indeed, though, and gave pleasing hint of what it must be when the freshening spirit of brisk weather brightens the little faces and prevents weariness.

The very little folks were struggling at the time I saw them with the first use of a spelling blank. It was fortunate that they were using pencils instead of pens, because their manipulation of the former was such as would have proven disastrous had there been ink accompaniment. Several of them seemed to endure much agony of mind because they did not know what to do with the next word when the first column was filled; and, truly, it would seem much more natural to write the words across the page, as in other blank books, instead of arranging them like an example in addition—units under units, tens under tens, etc. When this question was settled for them, several waving hands demanded attention on account of various troubles. One little boy was in despair because he hadn't the slightest idea how to spell "wish." It had been impressed upon the class that the word was not the one meaning "to bathe" (wash), but "when you wanted something very much," but even with this hint, he seemed further plunged into misery, and a last glance at him revealed his still puzzled face.

In a higher grade, the teacher pointed with a pride that was reflected in the children's smiles to the series of perfect marks in singing and physical culture lessons. To prove their efficiency in these lines, they went through their athletic exercises with a precision that was made doubly attractive by the added grace of movement that is so characteristic of children and of the lack of self-consciousness. Some comments on the part of outsiders to the effect that this class must earn its high marks by excessive attention to these studies were denied, if any denial were needed, by the standard of the lessons in fractions that preceded some very musical, sweet singing. The arithmetic lesson was that awful and painful theory of the division of fractions by fractions, a fraction by a whole number, and a whole number by a fraction—a theory whose comprehension involves the most intricate thought, and is followed on the part of the unhappy young student by abject disgust with the "whole business." In the spelling lesson one young man betrayed his anti-expansion tendencies by not knowing all about colonists."

In another class, somewhat lower, there was another delightful exposition of the new methods of physical exercise, and a reading lesson, in which the famous old story of "The Ugly Duckling" was told again. While the boys and girls were listening with excited interest to probably the fiftieth repetition of the lesson, it was interesting to wonder whether they were thinking of the moral or only absorbed in the thrilling drama of the persecuted fowl whose overwhelming and morbid vanity was peculiarly rewarded by gratification of its highest ambition.

In the highest class, the small one that the work must be unusually delightful, the children seemed to be really enjoying a grammar lesson. Complex sentences had just been entered upon, and the boys and girls were vieing with each other as to who should recite of honest and the most difficult points.

At recess the children were generous in presenting the teachers with a part of their lunch, and then ran away to indulge in their usual games, a few curious and new, others as old as play. One little boy in the course of a mad career about the yard was stopped and told to stand against the fence in solitary misery until the close of the recreation hour. When one of the teachers was asked the reason for this, she replied that he had attempted to knock another boy's hat off, and that, in consideration for the parents of the children, it is against the rules to touch another's hat—a wise precaution that lowers many a tailor's bill.

Some day when the exercises at Davis are of such showy kind as to make a deputation appeal in interest, the programme, whatever it is, I shall tell the Junior readers all about it.

Her Ultimatum.

Detroit Free Press: Two newspaper men of Detroit, who married sisters and have double teamed against the uncertainties of fortune, comprise one household and employ the domestic service of one family.

With the beginning of the new year the autocrat of the kitchen was changed. One of her first tasks was to get her bearings and equip herself for war, offensive or defensive. Wednesday she began to play her batteries.

"I'll not touch them frozen clothes," she began. "Me hands chaps easy, anyhow, and there is them as can do that kind of work because that's what they hires out for and they don't go to no balls or card parties where you dresses and looks your best."

"Hannah," broke in the elder sister as she made an impressive entry through the swinging door, "taking proper care of those clothes is part of your duty here. Either you must attend to them or we will get some one who will. We like your cooking and you keep your kitchen nice, but, with a second girl to take care of the rest of the house, it is your place to do everything out here that is not done by the washerwoman. Please understand that."

"Oh, I'm not cranky," came the prompt answer, "but I'll freeze me hands off for nobody, and I don't like these late breakfasts. Them's what I won't stand."

"Very well. The men work at night to earn the living and we can't cut off our income to please the help."

"Is that so? I toug't they was out for their own amusement. Well, I'll stay if you'll send us two girls once the week to the theayter," and it was so arranged without more words.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News: The speaker of the house is usually a man's wife.

If it weren't for your memory you would be unable to forget.

It's always the fellow with the sand who wins the girl with the rocks.

The man who has money to burn usually has a pretty hot time while it lasts.

The first match was made in the Garden of Eden—but it wasn't a parlor match.

You will wait a long time for an advantage if you wait for some one to give it to you.

A standing joke may not require a seat, but there are times when it should be shelved.

A Kentucky statesman looks upon a morning cocktail as a sort of constitutional amendment.

The earth has a revolution every twenty-four hours, but in some countries they inaugurate one twice a day.

Some girls do not appreciate the offer of a man's hand in marriage unless it holds a well-filled pocket book.

A St. Louis man keeps a list of all the banks in the country. This enables him to boast of his large bank account.

N. G.

Smith—Is your new clerk a good man?
Jones—Never saw his equal; he works just like a charm.
Smith—But I was under the impression that charms seldom work.
Jones—Well, you heard what I said.

Joys of Matrimony.

The Count—It's strange, madam, that I failed to discover how very tart you were before our marriage.

The Countess—Oh, there's nothing strange about it at all. You had no taste for anything but papa's "sugar."

WANTED.

The intelligent, book buying public to know that Barrie's edition of Balzac's novels is the only COMPLETE AND UNEXPURGATED translation into English on the market. Write for our unprecedented offer. "Barrie's is the edition par excellence of Balzac."—Richard Henry Stoddard. Fore & Glover, Southern Agents, 311-312 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

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GLYCERINE TABLETS
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In decorated Tin Boxes - Pocket size.
25¢ per BOX
Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent Prepaid on receipt of price
Snyder • 863 Broadway • NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICES.

PERKERSON—Friends of Miss Nan Perkerson, Mrs. O. T. Butler, Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, Captain Dempse Perkerson, Dan Perkerson and Mrs. A. J. Lyle are requested to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Isabella Perkerson, at Mount Zion church, near Hapeville, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 20.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Georgia—Fair Wednesday; colder in eastern portion. Thursday fair; fresh west to north winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair; warmer in western portions; north to east winds.

North and South Carolina and Virginia—Fair; colder Wednesday. Thursday fair; fresh west to north winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Wednesday. Thursday fair; fresh west to north winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly winds.

Mississippi—Fair Wednesday. Thursday fair in northern, probably showers in southern portion; fresh north to east winds.

Louisiana—Fair Wednesday. Thursday probably showers, except fair in northwest portion; fresh north to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday. Thursday fair, except showers in southeast portion; fresh north to east winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; easterly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean temperature	55
Normal temperature	52
Highest temperature	61
Lowest temperature	49
Rainfall in 24 hours	.12
Excess of rainfall since January 1st	1.64

Reports from Other Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.
Abilene, clear	54	62	.00
Augusta, clear	62	72	.02
Buffalo, cloudy	24	30	.02
Charleston, clear	64	74	.16
Charlotte, clear	58	66	.04
Chattanooga, clear	48	58	.00
Chicago, clear	26	28	T
Cincinnati, cloudy	26	34	T
Corpus Christi, clear	64	74	.00
Detroit, clear	24	26	T
Dodge City, clear	42	50	.00
Galveston, part cloudy	64	70	.00
Huron, clear	26	28	.00
Jacksonville, part cloudy	68	74	.32
Kansas City, clear	30	32	.00
Knoxville, clear	44	56	.00
Memphis, clear	48	52	.00
Mobile, clear	66	70	.00
Montgomery, clear	64	68	.00
New Orleans, clear	68	76	.00
Norfolk, part cloudy	62	68	.00
North Platte, clear	38	40	T
Omaha, clear	28	28	.00
Palestine, clear	64	68	.00
Raleigh, clear	64	70	T
Rapid City, clear	32	34	T
St. Louis, cloudy	32	32	.00
St. Paul, clear	20	22	.00
Savannah, clear	70	78	.30
Tampa, rain	66	68	1.70
Vicksburg, part cloudy	58	66	.00
Wilmington, clear	60	72	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. R. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

C. H. SWIFT,
AGENT.
UNDERTAKER,
31 S. Pryor. Telephone 240.

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Good, live Agents in Georgia and Alabama for the Traders (Fire) Insurance Co., one of the oldest and best in the United States. Rowland & Ryals, General Agents, 69 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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DR. TANNER & CO.
..SPECIALISTS..
For Acute and Chronic Diseases of
MEN—ONLY,
Stricture and Varicocele
Speedily and permanently cured without pain or detention from business.
We are always willing to wait for fee till cure is effected. Hours 9–4, 7 to 8 evenings. 10 to 1 pm. Sundays
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PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS
13 S. Broad St.
PHONE 1335, Standard.

HALFTONE AND **LINE ENGRAVINGS.**
Prices Reasonable.
SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO.,
Constitution B'ld'g., Atlanta, Ga.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

I am a candidate for mayor, subject to primary. I. S. MITCHELL.

I am a candidate for mayor of Atlanta. Am for Atlanta and her progress, first, last and all the time. NIM McCULLOUGH.

I am a candidate for mayor, subject to primary October 5th. FRANK P. RICE.

For Councilman.

I announce as candidate councilman and ward subject primary. S. C. GLASS.

I am a candidate for council from the sixth ward, subject to the next city primary. HUGH T. INMAN.

For Ordinary.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of ordinary of Fulton county, subject to the primary to be ordered by the democratic executive committee. tf W. H. HULSEY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for ordinary of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary. JOHN P. WILKINSON.

For Solicitor Criminal Court.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for the position of solicitor of criminal court of Atlanta. I have been appointed for the short term by the governor and I ask of the voters of Fulton county an indorsement and re-election. My assistant will be John Corrigan. EUGENE R. BLACK.

I hereby announce my candidacy for solicitor of the criminal court of Atlanta, subject to the democratic primary. HUBERT L. CULBERSON.

VOL. XX

GOLD AROU

Secretar cee

SENATOR FUR

Governor of Alaska Serious Charges A

AN EXPLANATION

It Is Alleged That th Near Cape Nome, Been Conceded b partment to a Corporati

Washington, March 2 thority of the governo Turner, of Washington, ment in the senate to sions for gold mining i sea near Cape Nome, granted by the secret upon that statement h tion of inquiry.

Senator Turner said had been made it was proach and a scandal."

The resolution was ag minutes and without d ditional urgent deficienc with one or two other portance. Mr. Allison he would call up tomorr report on the Porto Ri bill.

Mr. Turner's resoluti secretary of war to in whether any concession gold-bearing bed of th cinity of Cape Nome, A Alaskan waters have b individual or corporati by the secretary of war department official, and theory such grant was

A Shame, Says

"The secretary of wa her, "has jurisdiction o waters in the rivers a United States and at given to private individ excavate the bed of proper purposes. Now has been stretched to cession as that mentio tion it is a shame, a scandal."

Mr. Wolcott, of Color view of this extraordina secretary of war woul answer any proper inq If such a concession ha was clearly a violation Mr. Carter said it cer be in contemplation of war to give mining lease blance of law. "I thin should be adopted," said I'm satisfied the respon secretary has not arro such power," The r agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew offered passage of a resolution secretary of war to in what were the qualificat the approaching election prescribed the qualificati of the election and w charge of it.

Urgent Deficiency

Mr. Hale called up the appropriations to supply gent deficiencies. The co ments thereto were agre was passed without comm

A bill to authorize th district courts of the Uni point stenographic repo mine the duties and comp reporters was passed. T for the appointment of porters in the United St of $2,000 each, extra pay for extra manuscript of ings supplied.

The bill to provide a c district of Alaska was th consideration. The com ments were agreed to. A minor amendments the bi and the Pacific bill take

The bill, after some d creation of a United Sta island, was laid aside.

The senate agreed to asked by the house on th propriation bill and Mess ell and Teller were ap ferees on the part of the

The senate then, at 3 o executive session and two journed.

TREATY AMENDME

Measure for Disposit Taken Up in

Washington, March 21. session of the senate to to amend the treaty bet States and Great Britai disposition of estates w very decisive votes. One ments offered was to st ave of the agreement ex privileges to each of the the matter of acquiring erty that may be extend nation.

The other related to